

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

MOL. XVII NO. 290—

BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929.

ONE ANNA

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

Mr. Pattabhi "Incapable Of Being A Judge."

LETTER TO PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Secretary of the newly elected Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has addressed a letter to Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya taking exception to the "insensate procedure" followed by him in connection with the enquiry into the dispute between the two wings of the Congress Party in Bengal, which he had been deputed to conduct by the Congress Working Committee. This, it is alleged, has widened the chasm in the B. P. C. C. and the Secretary contends that to allow him to proceed further in the way he is doing will be causing irreparable mischief. The letter adds that members of the B. P. C. C. are convinced

TROUBLE AT HAITI

U. S. Marines Open Fire.

5 KILLED AND 20 INJURED

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Port Au Prince.—Fifteen hundred Haitians armed with clubs and stones invaded the City of Aux Cayes. The United States Marines opened fire, killing 5 persons and wounding 20.—Reuter.

that Mr. Sitaramaiya is absolutely incapable of being a judge and they are doubtful of his capacity to make a fair report of facts. They have accordingly decided to communicate with Pandit Motilal Nehru direct and not to take any part in the proceedings before him. What they claim is that the Party challenging the election has to make out a case before any action can be taken, and in fairness to the Congress officials such a statement should be definite and positive.—A. P.

"NO EXISTENCE OF CONSPIRACY PROVED."

"The Case Ought To Be Decided By Arbitration to International Board."

"PROSECUTION IS COLOUR-BLIND."

Mr. Chakravarti Opens Defence Arguments.

MEERUT, Dec. 7. Mr. Mitter continuing his summing up against Hutchinson, Shibnath, Ghate, Muzaffar Ahmed, Spratt, Ajoydhyaprasad and Usmani concluded his lengthy address which extended over 33 hours in 7 days, observing that the conspiracy was hatched in Moscow. He said the idea of forming a Workers' and Peasants' party was conceived in Moscow, and it was formed in Meerut. He thanked the Magistrate for the patient hearing of the case all along; and said he had endeavoured to present the prosecution case without any taint of political passion which might jeopardise justice to the accused.

Mr. K. C. Chakravarti, instructed by Mr. R. B. Chatterjee representing mostly the Bengali group of accused, argued briefly on behalf of Kishorilal Ghose and Dharamvir Singh. He criticised the letter of Mr. James being read out in the Court, and contended that taking the prosecution case at the highest, the fact did not prove Dharamvir's complicity. The Prosecution itself entertained reasonable doubts, as was apparent from the letter itself. As such he was entitled to the benefit of doubt.

KISHORILAL'S CASE. Arguing Kishorilal's case, Mr. Chakravarti submitted one prosecution had failed to show any part of his statement to be false. Ghose had come in contact with Campbell, Johnstone, Ryan, Spratt sometimes as a lawyer and mostly in his official capacity. The prosecution must be colour-blind not to detect the yellow tinge inspite

of his association with the so-called "Reds." Mr. Chakravarti further showed from the records that Ghose had been acting as belonging to the same party with Mr. N. M. Joshi on various occasions, and concluded by stating that he could not improve upon the straightforward statement of Ghose.

COMMENTING ON THE questions of law involved, Mr. Chakravarti asked whether charges could be framed under the present section, submitting the Prosecution had mainly based their case on speeches and writings. At the highest, it had been made out that the accused had conspired to commit sedition, and hence they are only chargeable under section 124-A. But there being no sanction required the accused should be discharged. He supported his arguments by quoting several authorities on this point.

"FAILURE TO ESTABLISH EXISTENCE OF CONSPIRACY."

Commenting on the possession of articles, newspapers, telegrams etc., by the accused, he submitted their evidentiary value was something entirely different from what the prosecution had invited the Court to draw. Further, there being no approver in this case, the existence of a conspiracy should have been fully established by the prosecution. Otherwise, the entire mass of evidence admitted provisionally under section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act should be rejected. As the prosecution has not been able to establish the existence of a conspiracy independently, or with either oral or documentary evidence, the

entire mass of evidence should be rejected and the accused discharged. Further, he contended that depriving the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India had not been made an offence under any law in force in this country, as obviously in a successful effort, the laws promulgated by His Majesty would cease to exist. This offence is comparable to an offence of attempting to commit suicide. The attempt is punishable in both the cases, but a successful accomplishment is not. This sort of conspiracy was not contemplated by Section 10 of the Evidence Act.

LEGAL MEANING OF "CONSPIRACY"

Lastly, the legal meaning of a conspiracy is when two or more persons agree to do etc., but in the present indictment the Government of Russia has been alleged to be pledged to overthrow the Government of His Britannic Majesty. The accused in the dock are alleged to be agents of the Comintern which according to the Prosecution is the same as the Soviet Government for all practical purposes. Therefore the Comintern which is almost the same as the Soviet Government is also a conspirator which makes it an international conspiracy over which Municipal tribunals of any nation has no jurisdiction whatsoever. The only law applicable is the law of nations. Hence the subject matter of this case can be decided either by arbitration contemplated under the Public International Law or by a declaration of War.

Mr. D. P. Sinha will argue on Monday.—Free Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Government Of India Summon Conference.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8. The Government of India is convening a Conference in New Delhi to meet on 2nd January, to discuss the question of the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine with particular reference to Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. Invitations have been issued to 13 representatives of shipping companies and interests concerned and also to Mr. S. N. Haji. The letter of invitation runs:—

"In reply to a question asked in the Legislative Assembly in September last enquiring what steps the Government proposed to take before the coming Delhi session towards the development of an Indian Mercantile marine, Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, stated that the Government of India had decided to bring the matter to the attention of His Excellency Lord Irwin on his return to India, in the hope that a full and frank discussion between representatives of all interests affected might lead to mutual understanding and agreement and that the good offices of the Government might contribute to a solution of the question of the adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India. The matter was placed

before Lord Irwin on his return and His Excellency decided to call a joint conference of representatives of the interests concerned in the hope that as stated in his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce in December, 1928, a solution of this difficult question might be found in a spirit of co-operation and good-will.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

One of the measures proposed in order to secure the rapid development of an Indian mercantile marine is the reservation of the coastal trade for vessels owned and managed in India. The Government of India, for reasons which have been more than once explained, have been compelled to oppose the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill now before the Legislature. But they are in full sympathy with the widespread desire that India should possess a merchant fleet of its own and they recognise that under existing conditions there are serious difficulties to be overcome before this result can be achieved. The object of the Conference will be to examine these difficulties and explore the possibility of removing them as a result of a settlement agreed to by the shipping inter-

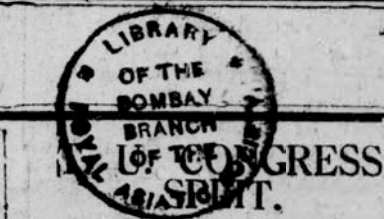
ests concerned. The Government of India consider it desirable that the representatives of the principal companies engaged in the coastal trade of India should be invited to attend the Conference.

SCOPE OF CONFERENCE.

The scope of the Conference is not, however, limited to the coastal trade, for the participation of Indian shipping in the foreign trade of the country must inevitably come up for discussion. The Government of India therefore considered whether invitation to attend the Conference should not be extended to British shipping companies which trade regularly with India though they do not ordinarily take part in the coasting trade but they have decided that this cannot be done in so far as the foreign trade of India is controlled by conferences, it would be impracticable to obtain attendance of persons authorised to speak on behalf of all interests concerned and, in those places where conferences do not exist Indian shipping is already free to engage in trade.

SOLICITUDE FOR BRITISH SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Government of India have, however, decided to invite the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom to depute (if they so desire) a representative to attend the Conference in order that British shipping interests may be fully cognisant of what passes and in the hope that he may be able to assist the Conference by information and advice. The question (Continued on Page 7.)



Mr. Chandrika Prasad's Letter To Executive.

SEARCH FOR UNITY.

LAHORE, Dec. 7. Raisahib Chandreka Prasad, Mr. M. A. Khan and three other members of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress have addressed an urgent circular to the members of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress urging the convening of an informal conference with a view to discussing the possibility of bringing about unity in the Trade Union Congress.—A. P.

Aga Khan And Bride Pose For "Talkies."

LONDON, Dec. 7. Aix-les-Bains.—At the conclusion of the wedding breakfast, the Aga Khan and his wife were filmed for the "talkies". Afterwards they left for Lyons, their final destination, however, not being disclosed.—Reuter.

SARDA ACT WELCOMED.

Sindh Women In Conference.

URGE CHANGE IN HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

HYDERABAD SIND, Dec. 7.

The fourth session of the Sind (Constituent) All-India Women's Conference was held at Shikarpur under the presidency of Mrs. Ghulam Kadir Mahomed Shahban when resolutions were passed urging the need for wiping out illiteracy among women and dwelling on the necessity for a separate University, syllabus for girls, and the spread of knowledge of home hygiene, first-aid and nursing. Resolutions were also adopted supporting the Sarda Act and welcoming the proposed change in the Hindu law of inheritance to enable women to inherit, acquire and retain property.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN HANKOW.

Powerful Generals Denounce Chang-Kai-Shek.

BRITISH WARSHIP ON SCENE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Shanghai.—Owing to growing revolt, the Nanking Government is faced with a serious position. Tang-Sengchi and a number of other powerful Generals have issued a joint denunciation of President Chiang-Kai-shek.

Three regiments of the Government troops have disavowed their allegiance and have stopped communications between Shanghai and Nanking.

The British warship "Suffolk" is proceeding to Nanking, it is reported, to evacuate British women and children.

Martial Law is stated to have been proclaimed in Hankow—

STRIBLING WINS.

Boxing Contest In Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the second boxing match between Primo Carnera and William Stribling, which took place in Paris to-day, Stribling won, Carnera being disqualified in the seventh round.—Reuter.

AWARD IN WAGES DISPUTE.

To Be Given Effect To From January 1.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

At a meeting of the Millowners Association held this evening it was resolved to give effect to the award of the umpire increasing the wages of workmen from January 1 in view of the existing constitution and convention, though the effects of the increase would hit the industry hard.

Nagpur's Delegates To Lahore Congress.

(From a correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

The following three gentlemen

DEATH OF MR. G. L. NARAYANA.

A Well-known Bombay Andhra.

The Andhras of Bombay have sustained an irreparable loss in the untimely demise on Saturday last of Mr. G. L. Narayana, a prominent merchant of Secunderabad and Bombay, at his residence in Kalbadevi Road, Bombay at the age of 62. Mr. Narayana was a self-made man. In the midst of his business, he found time to take keen interest in public movements in general and the welfare of the Andhra community in particular. Recently, he had a Hindu temple built at Secunderabad at the cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. He contributed largely to the development of some of the public utility concerns in Bombay. He leaves behind a widow, young son, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

have been elected as delegates from Nagpur for the Lahore Congress. (1) Sjt. Chhaganlal Bhuruka (2) Sjt. Champalal Bagadi and (3) Sjt. Chaitanyadas Agrawala.

PARSIS ALL OUT FOR 282 IN FIRST VENTURE.

Hindu Batsmen Open Disastrously.

NAIDU BRIGHTENS UP AFFAIRS.

Navle Unbeaten At 82.

When the Parsis resumed their first innings game on Sunday they could add only 19 to the overnight total, the whole side being dismissed for 282 runs.

The Hindus, at the outset, did not fare well. Parseshi, Joshi and Jai were sent back with 9, 3, and 16 respectively, to their credit. Three wickets were thus down for a pairo 50. Thanks, however, to Naidu and Navle, they made a very good fourth-wicket stand and were not separated before they had piled up 109 runs between them. Both the batsmen played faultless games much to the delight of spectators. Naidu was held smartly by Colah, Deydhar who joined Navle also played vigorously, and made 28 before he was declared out for l.b.w., just at the closing time. The Hindus have thus made 213 for the loss of 5 wickets.

PARSIS (All Out) 282 Runs
HINDUS (5 Wkts.) 213 Runs

THE TEAMS.

THE PARSIS: B. E. Kapadia (Capt.), B. K. Kalapesi, H. J. Vajifdar, S. Palsetia, P. Palla, N. D. Marshall, S. H. Colah, F. K. Nariman, H. J. Engineer, F. E. Kapadia, Purviz Mehta. Umpires: J. Birtwistle and G. M. Shaikh.

THE HINDUS: D. B. Deodhar (Capt.), C. K. Naidu, L. P. Jai, S. R. Godambe, J. G. Navle, S. M. Joshi, L. Ramji, V. Merchant, S. S. Joshi, C. N. Mehta, K. G. Pardeshi.

Sunday's play in the final match between the Hindus and Parsis provided some interesting cricket. The Parsis continued batting but their remaining batsmen failed to materialize and the entire side was dismissed for 282 runs. Marshall and Engineer were separated after having added 56 runs for the eighth wicket. The Hindus began in a disastrous manner by losing Parseshi and S. S. Joshi with only 24 runs on the board. When Jai went back at 50 things looked very black for his side. Navle and Naidu how rose to the occasion and as the result of a brilliant partnership of 109 runs had been the best partnership of the Tournament, especially as it was entirely devoid of chances and flaws. Both batsmen played

safe but very sound strokes and runs came in at a respectable rate.

With the fall of Naidu, Deodhar assisted Navle to add 54 runs to the total and was unlucky to be dismissed by the last ball of the day. The Hindu skipper played day. The Hindu skipper played an enterprising cricket for his 26 while Navle remained unbeaten with 82 to his credit, as fine a performance as he has ever been responsible for. The closing score was 213 runs for 5 wickets, and now the Hindus are faced with a total of 70 runs for a lead on the first innings. A great deal will depend on Navle and Godambe, but in any case there is a likelihood of a very close contest, although it is difficult to (Continued on Page 5).

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Imperial Preference Not Wanted.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

The Labour Commission have completed their tour in Bombay and left for the Central Provinces. It cannot be said that they set the Thames on fire while they were here, but then a Committee or Commission is not generally expected to let off fire-works or to indulge in any heroics unless it happens to be a Commission like the Simon Commission, welcomed on its arrival by black flags and cries of "Simon-go-back". There has been a mild attempt at boycott of the Commission on Labour also, but this boycott did not take any unpleasant form and there were no manifestations of it at least in Bombay, though they appear to have affected two members of the Commission, viz., Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal, who met with not a pleasant reception at the Nagpur Trade Union Congress. For one thing the Labour Commission was a well-mannered and courteous one and the tact and politeness with which the aged President of the Commission fulfilled his duties took away the sting of any attacks any witness might have come prepared to deliver or any remarks which might casually fall from a member. The long and detailed questionnaire prepared by the Commission has been replied in required details by hardly a few institutions, among them notably being the two Mill-owners' Associations. The other bodies and individuals have sent in their replies on more or less general lines focussing their attention on certain fundamental principles. Thus the Indian Merchants' Chamber took up the two questions of education and efficiency, and built up from them a wall of arguments and contentions regarding the position of Labour and Capital, social amenities, attitude of Government, etc. The collective effect of all their replies was a severe condemnation of Government policy pursued hitherto and a strong plea for departure from this policy and for striking out new paths which may lead to greater spread of education, better efficiency of labour, more harmonious relations between Capital and Labour and make the country more prosperous with the spread of industrialism. It was, of course, a capitalistic reply, but it could not be said to be merely sectional. A large portion of it was of general applicability and Government, Capital and Labour can equally draw good lessons from it.

WANTED ORGANISATION.

The extreme Left-wing of Labour has held aloof from giving evidence. This is in a sense unfortunate as the public would have liked to know the peculiar view point of even extremist Labour men. Evidence which has hitherto been recorded by the Commission in parts of the country visited by it, cannot have left a doubt that the extreme labour views do not find favour in all quarters. The strong appeal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Trade Union Congress not to join the Third Internationale and even the resolution of the Trade Union Congress after the cessation of moderate leaders like Joshi and Chamanlal not to join the Pan Pacific Congress shows that some wholesome restraint has been placed on the Trade Union Congress. Certain broad facts have come out from the evidence both written and oral which is coming before the Commission. Capitalists, as such are not opposed to the movement of trade unionism and every capitalistic body has welcomed the formation and development of trade unions recognising them as an effective barrier against the Labour movement drifting on to uncharted seas. One cannot, of course, indulge in the fiction that already a new heaven and a new earth are created and that Labour and Capital have now no more grievances to quarrel over. It is a picture which we sometimes see on shops, a picture of a tiger and a goat drinking water from the same stream, but such a picture had not been realised in the Labour world as yet. There is still a big lee-way to be made up before there can be any fraternisation between the two. What is wanted at present in the first place is organisation. Such an organisation

always leads to peace and harmony, and it is only disorganisation and a sort of anarchy which works for class-bitterness and class warfare. The present condition of the trade unions is anything but desirable, and the evidence which came out before the Pearson Enquiry Committee was not particularly edifying. Organisation of trade unions does not mean mass meetings, strikes and processions only. These may sometimes come as accompaniments to the legitimate trade union methods, but can never take the place of the latter. Trade unions should undertake the real work for which they were intended and are being used in Western industrial countries. With such an organisation, powerful, compact and disciplined, there is nothing that cannot be got from employers who also we presume will be similarly an organised and compact body. If one party does not know with whom it is to carry on negotiations the natural result is that such negotiations will never be started and one initial misunderstanding will lead to several misunderstandings and the two parties will never be able to come together.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

It is good that care has been by the Indian Chamber and some other bodies that the Labour Commission is not used as merely a smoke-screen by Government for evading the arguments of mill-owners for protection to the textile industry. The whole work of the Labour Commission will not be of any avail if an inquest has to be held after a time over the cotton textile industry. If the industry turns the corner and becomes successful in removing its present depression and getting something of that prosperity to which it is entitled there will be a great change brought about in the relations between Labour and Capital. Such bickerings come about when an industry is on the downward grade and not when it is booming.

It is always a favourite method with Government or highly placed Government officials to pit one community against another and one province against another. Unfortunately, some of us succumb to the snares placed round us and become infected by either communal or provincial virus. It is therefore, always refreshing to hear a leader speaking from a national outlook and not a narrow provincialism. Mr. G. D. Birla who hails from Calcutta does not choose to parade under the label either of a Bengalee or an Indian State man. He is an Indian in outlook and an Indian in his actions. Government and some of their henchmen have been fond of saying that a particular commercial or industrial question was viewed from one angle of vision by Bombay and another by Calcutta. Thus, for instance, the Anglo-Indian Press and even, I fear, some high Government officials were never tired of saying that the ratio question on which so much feeling was evidenced throughout the country was a Bombay affair, and that the agitation was set up mainly by Bombay. Mr. Birla, speaking as President of the Third Session of the Maharashtra Commercial Conference at Solapur, says evidently in reply to this that India cannot afford to treat Bombay differently and that in killing Bombay she will be killing the entire Indian business. He had got strong words for the way in which the Exchange policy has been managed and the method in which the higher ratio was foisted upon India to the detriment of her trade, industries and agriculture. He has words of advice and suggestions for the Bombay mill-owners, regarding the particular form in which protection has to be sought for the cotton textile industry. Mr. Birla in his quiet, plain-spoken and honest manner has held out the beacon of light: "Lest we forget". It must not be forgotten that the cotton textile industry is an intimate part of the country and that if any protection has to be sought for it has to be got both from Government and the People. Even Government cannot act without the vote of the Assembly, and so one can fairly say that the Mill-owners must move with the times and take the Indian people with them in their struggle for getting protection for this staple industry. A lot has been spoken and written with regard to specific duties. Fortunately Mr. Hardy has knocked this proposal on the head. The country is strongly opposed to Imperial preference whether in a direct or indirect form, and any proposal which is tinged with Imperial preference will not be able to find acceptance. Mr. Birla definitely makes it clear that the country would not tolerate any duties based on a principle of differentiation.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 7.
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

NEW YORK COTTON.

January	17.26
March	17.55
May	17.82
July	17.95
October	17.74
Middling Spot	17.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December	17.13
January	17.24
Middling Spot	17.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 7.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports
41,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain
13,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent
12,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Opening Closing	
December	9.31
January	9.33
February	9.34
March	9.41
April	9.42
May	9.49
June	9.50
July	9.53
August	9.52
September	9.50
October	9.46
November	9.44
December	9.43
January 1931	9.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.	
Scinde Fully Good	5.55
Scinde Fine	5.90
Scinde Superfine	6.15
Bengal Good	5.40
Bengal Fully Good	5.55
Bengal Fine	5.90
Oomra Good	6.50
Oomra Fully Good	6.95
Oomra Fine	7.35
Broach Fully Good	7.65
Broach Fine	7.90
Broach Superfine	8.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.	
January	13.92
March	14.11
May	14.29
July	14.47
November	14.57
December	14.57
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	14.60

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.
New York, Dec. 7.
Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality).
Spot sellers 10 1-4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb cargoes
Dec shipment sellers 47
Barletta Russo per 63 lb cargoes—
Dec-Jan shipment value 47-9
Wheat South Australian parcels—
Dec shipment sellers 49-6
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
Nominal.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 7.
Silver—China banks bought. Business small. Market is quiet.
Spot 22 11-16
Forward 22 11-16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 7.
Bar gold fine per oz. £4-4-11 1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 7.
Interest day to day loans 4 3-8 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 25-32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 25-32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 7.	
T T Berlin on London	20.38 1-4
T T Amsterdam on London	19.09
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	closed
T T Milan on London	closed
T T Bern on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	123.97
T T London on Prague	164.85

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 7.
Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt
Jan-April delivery paid and further buyers 40-4 1-2
May August delivery sellers 38-4 1-2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 7.
Cottonseed Bombay ton—
Dec-Jan shipment sellers £8-5-0
Castorseed Bombay ton—
Dec-Jan shipment sellers £17-5-0
Rapeseed Toria ton—
Dec-Jan shipment sellers £18-15-0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 7.
Linseed Calcutta ton—
Dec shipment sellers £23
Linseed Calcutta ton—
April-May shipment sellers £20-17-6
Linseed La Plata ton—
Dec-Jan shipment Hull sellers £19-15-0
Linseed Bombay ton—
Dec shipment sellers £23-5-0

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta—
Dec per cwt sellers 11-1 1-2
Jan-March per cwt sellers 11-3
C and F Bombay—
Dec per cwt sellers 11-2 3-4
C and F Karachi—
Dec per cwt sellers 11-3 1-4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 7.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb spot—
Dec sellers 8 1 1-16

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 5th Dec. 1929 429472

Exports from 1st Sept. to 5th Dec. 1929.

United Kingdom	15187
Continent	169639
China	24385
Japan	154828
Coast Ports	3919
U. S. A.	14508
Total	381466

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 5th Dec. 1929 28,108
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 5th Dec. 1929 211,922
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on the Dec. 1929 875,945
Same time last year 709,797

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVAKRAN NANJI.)

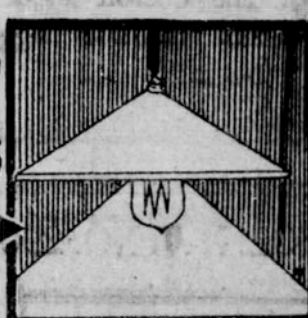
Dec. 7.
The American market this week after registering irregular and small fluctuations, closes at exactly the same price as at the end of the last week. Early the market was dull and featureless with traders adopting a waiting attitude. On Tuesday, the market rallied on short-covering and bullish crop estimates but the advance was lost in the next two days on Southern hedge-selling, bearish crop estimates and unfavourable spot demand. The next and final Bureau report will be published on the 9th instant. Several private estimates issued so far are:—A. Norden and Co. 14,785,000 bales; J. W. Jay & Co. 14,830,000 bales; Garside Service 14,590,000 bales; to 14,744,000 bales; Southern Cotton Co. 14,633,000 bales; Miss Giles 15,050,000 bales; Fossick 14,950,000 bales. The highest price for the January position touched during the week was 17.56 on the 4th instant and the lowest 17.21 on the 3rd instant, the range for the week being 35 points.

Our local market also closes at about unchanged rates. The market remained dull and quiet with prices moving within extremely small limits. Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the market had on the whole a steady undertone. The highest rate for Broach-A-May touched during the week was Rs. 322 on the 4th instant and the lowest Rs. 318 1/4 on the 3rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 3 3/4. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach-A-May Rs. 319 1/2; Oomra-D/Jan. Rs. 269 1/2; Oomra-March Rs. 278 1/2; Oomra-May Rs. 281; Bengal-D/Jan. Rs. 215 1/2; Bengal-March Rs. 224 1/2; Bengal-May Rs. 230 1/2.

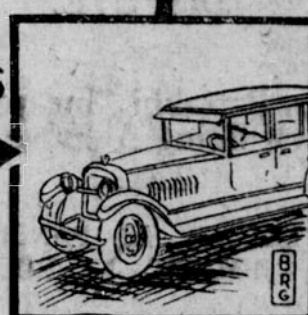
Arrivals of Cotton in Bombay from 1st September to 5th December are 429472 bales against 314314 bales last year and Exports total 381466 bales against 478,051 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 211,922 bales against 81,072 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 5th December is estimated at 875,945 bales against 709,797 bales same time last year.



YOU DISCARD
THIS IN FAVOUR OF THIS



THIS IN FAVOUR OF THIS



WHY NOT DISCARD ALL
OTHERS
IN FAVOUR
of
KATNI CEMENT
CASTLE BRAND
THE MODERN WAY TO BUILD

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 7.
Ready prices register a rise of about 2 annas per cwt. Our Forward Market has ruled steady today by evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in December and Jan-Mar. Shipment prices.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar today:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Shipment Rs. 7/12 per cwt.
F B H.
S. S. "Nizam" Rs. 7/11 per cwt.
F B H.
Shipment November Rs. 7/9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/7 6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. 7/8 6 per cwt. F B H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Mar. Rs. 7/10 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Receipts for week ending 5th Dec. 1929.	
Bengals	18998
Oomra	80952
Dholeras	1082
Broach	769
Southerns	1191
Persians	50
Americans	1045
Egyptians	94
E. Africans	166
Other sorts	110
Total	100788

Exports for week ending 5th Dec. 1929.

United Kingdom	19870
Continent	3497
China	7028
Japan	1226
Coast Ports	31621
Total	4653

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	21556
China, Japan and Coast	26214
Ports	21556
Total	26214

Full Power Transmissions From Holland.

Bombay, Dec. 7.
Messrs. Precious Electric Company have issued the following to the press:—

"Our Principals, Messrs. N. V. Philips' Radio of Eindhoven, Holland, inform us that the following full power transmissions will take place from their short-wave station:—

Station: "Huizen" Holland.
Call Sign: "PHOHL"
Wavelength: 16.88 Meters.
Timings:—
Monday, the 9th instant from 6/30 p.m. to 8/30 p.m.
Wednesday 11th instant from 7/30 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Thursday 12th instant from 6/30 p.m. to 8/30 p.m.
Friday 13th instant from 6/30 p.m. to 8/30 p.m.

Indian Standard Time is indicated in all cases.
Reports from Listeners-in-on the quality of reception will be welcomed by us.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW FOR THANA DISTRICT.

To Be Held At Bordin, In March

Many leading and representative agriculturists of the Thana District in a meeting held on 3rd inst. at Thana at the invitation of Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., the Revenue Collector, have decided to organise the District Agricultural Show for the Thana District at Bordin in March next year. The scheme has also got Government sanction and support. Besides the landlords and well known agriculturists of the District some officers of the Revenue department Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, Mr. Desai, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Mr. K. D. Gune, Administrator, Jawhar State, were also present.

The meeting passed the scheme prepared by the Dahanu Taluka Development Association, after a good deal of discussion. A General Governing Body is appointed for the Show; with Mr. M. D. Bhat, Collector of Thana as President, Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, Mr. Desai, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and Mr. Shankarrao Zunjarrao, President District Local Board, Thana as some of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. K. M. Musale of Gholvad as the Treasurer and Mr. S. R. Bhise and Mr. B. V. Korlekar, Mamlatdar Dahanu, as the General Secretary. An Executive Committee is also appointed to carry on work on the lines of the scheme. Under the Executive Committee, there are a number of Sub-committees for the various sections.

The Scheme includes nearly 12 different sections, among which the sections of Horticulture and Subsidiary Industries are expected to be of great interest and use to the visitors.
Landlords, farmers and tenants, traders and manufacturers and associations interested in the welfare and education of the agriculturists in Thana Districts as well as outside the district are requested to help the General Governing Body to make the exhibition useful and interesting. The Executive Committee will try to be in touch with as many associations, as it is convenient and possible at an early date, but herewith the General Body is making a general appeal to all departments of Government connected with agriculture and all people generally to let the Executive Committee know as early as possible as to how they can be useful to the Committee in making the show a success. Correspondence should be addressed to the General Secretary, District Agricultural Show, Bordin, Dist. Thana.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930



It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Anna Postage Stamp.

The K. C. Works, CALCUTTA.

Presidency Provident & General INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
Amrut Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.

No Medical Examination.

We issue policies on female lives also.

Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

ANTI-MALARIAL INOTSAL FEVER PILLS.

Gold medal is awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry (of Turin-Italy). Renowned Hospitals and Doctors have given Certificates.

A sure and efficacious remedy for:—
Malaria, intermittent and all kinds of chronic fevers; also restores health.

Price Rs. 1-5-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

Oriental Textile Trading Company, Ltd.
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

"GANDHI ASTROLOGER"

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arundam 5 questions about future Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen, weekly details one year Rs. 10. Five years monthly details Rs. 7-8.

GANDHI JOTHISH NILAKAM,
Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons
14 Dec.	Viceroy of India	19,649
21 "	Rawalpindi	16,411
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
4 Jan.	Narkunda	16,572
11 "	Ranjana	16,502
18 "	Rajputana	16,508
25 "	Ranchi	20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan	19,961
8 "	Morea	19,946
15 "	Mantua	19,946
22 "	Viceroy of India	19,649
1 Mar.	Malwa	19,946
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced STORE-KEEPER for a Local Mill. Knowledge of Gujarati preferred. Apply with copies of Testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 2409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2052

WANTED—A highly qualified ENGINEER with vast experience and with up-to-date knowledge with special experience of Turbine working, to act as an adviser to a firm which has got large plants under its management. Pay upto Rs. 1500/- per mensem. Only highly qualified men with great experience need apply to Box No. 2406 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2049

WANTED. Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE & FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, 2 lbs. tin at Rs. 2/8. Thin shelled walnuts 10 lbs. basket at Rs. 4 free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chumber.

T R2042

MEDICAL.

HEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumbolls etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.

T R2011

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Muzapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notices are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column
Per Insertion
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal of the Patna Veterinary College which will open in July 1930. The Officer will be subordinate to the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, and will be required to teach medicine and supervise the Cattle Farm attached to the college. An M. R. C. V. S. who has undergone a post-graduate course and has had actual experience of teaching will be given preference. Wide knowledge of cattle in health and disease is necessary.

2. The terms are as stated below:—
FOR A CONTRACT OFFICER.
Pay.—Rs. 1,200-50-1,500, plus sterling overseas pay £30/- a month for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, plus an allowance of Rs. 150/- a month for looking after the farm and free residence.

The Officer will be on 7 years' contract terminable at six months, notice on either side which may be renewed by agreement. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special provident fund. First class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for vacation services.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE I.V.S.
Grade pay of Rs. 1000/- a month whichever is greater, plus sterling overseas pay £30/- for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, an allowance of Rs. 150/- per mensem for taking charge of the farm and free residence. Other terms as for I.V.S. Officers.

3. Applications will be received up to the 15th January 1930, and should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Department, Patna, Bihar.

33217

PUBLICITY SALE

of
SWADESHI WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS beg to announce that in response to the proposal of the Indian National Congress to foster the growth of Indian Industries and promote a wider distribution of Swadeshi goods, they have decided to deliver their Woollen goods for RETAIL SALE, ON MILLS ACCOUNT to all parties who have small who feel interested in the scheme. For working terms please apply to the AGENTS, THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi Bombay 11.

33166

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS, 1929.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS at 1-1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd Class passengers travelling for distances over 100 miles over this Railway from 13th to 31st December, 1929, both days inclusive and at 1-1/2 fares for Inter and 3rd Class passengers from Bombay to all stations North of Palghar and vice versa from Saturday, the 21st, to Thursday, the 26th December, 1929. These concession return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of Tuesday, the 14th January, 1930. For further particulars, refer to Notices exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1929.
33210

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 2015 of 1929.

CHIMANIRAM MOTILAL, a firm Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) MULCHAND KHUSHALCHAND and (2) KUBCHAND MULCHAND Defendants.

To, KHUBCHAND MULCHAND, Esq.,
The 2nd Defendant
abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 6,638-8-3 with interest on Rs. 6,460-0-3 at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th September, 1929, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment and you are hereby required to file a Written Statement or Points of Defence as may be directed by the Hon'ble Judge taking Commercial Causes in Chambers and in default whereof Application will be made to the Court for Judgment.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1929.

E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary
and Senior Master.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF

JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Commercial Cause.

Suit No. 2015 of 1929.

Messrs. CHIMANIRAM MOTILAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Sheikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay and also at Cawnpore Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) MULCHAND KHUSHALCHAND and (2) KHUBCHAND MULCHAND, late carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Mulchand Khubchand at Binkhi but at present the 1st Defendant residing at Cawnpore and the 2nd Defendant residing at Bhuleswar outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

LET all parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble Judge-hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers on the 17th day of December, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiffs for directions as follows.

1. That Defendants do file their Written Statements or points of defence and furnish copies thereof to the Plaintiffs' attorneys by such date as the Hon'ble Judge may direct.

2. That the Plaintiffs and the Defendants do make and file their respective affidavits or lists of documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other by such date as the Hon'ble Judge may direct.

3. That the Plaintiffs and Defendants do give each to the other inspection of the documents disclosed by such date as the Hon'ble Judge may direct.

4. That this suit be placed on board for hearing and final disposal on the 10th day of January 1930.

5. For such further directions as the Hon'ble Judge may think proper.

6. That the costs of the summons may be provided for.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1929.

This summons is taken out by Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

(Sd.) KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

To, 1. Mulchand Khushalchand
2. Khubchand Mulchand.
The Defendants abovenamed.

33231

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD

telling Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—

"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help."

Wonderful Annual Reading Re, 1: 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTRO-

LOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANGALORE DISTRICT BOARD PARK FAIR.

From 21ST DECEMBER to 1ST JANUARY, 1930.
Both days inclusive.

TO BE HELD IN CUBBON PARK.

MANUFACTURERS cannot find any other better medium to exhibit their manufactures.

BUYERS should take this excellent opportunity of purchasing best quality of goods.
For further particulars apply to:—

THE JOINT SECRETARIES,
Park Fair Committee,
District Board Office,
BANGALORE CITY.
33232

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Special Resolutions passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders held on 4th September and 21st September, 1928, respectively, the Capital of the Company is reduced from Rs. 10,00,00,000 to Rs. 2,50,00,000 divided into 20,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 50,00,000 Deferred Shares of Re. 1 each and the High Court of Bombay has, by Order dated 14th June, 1929, confirmed such reduction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Special Resolutions above referred to Certificates for the existing Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each will be converted into Certificates for Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each and Certificates for the existing Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each will be converted into Certificates for Deferred Shares of Re. 1 each and that fresh Certificates will be issued within 3 months after the old Certificates are surrendered to the Company for cancellation. Temporary receipts will be given to Shareholders to be exchanged for the New Certificates when ready.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 12th, to THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

E. D. Sassoon Building,
Dougall Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 9th December, 1929.
33230

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OILY COTTON WASTE FROM THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS, MATUNGA.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above for a period of 12 months commencing 1st January 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1/- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the purchase of Oily Cotton Waste". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
28th November, 1929.
33191

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of ships' stores:—Ships side and mast-head lamps, boat tanks, compasses and anchors, wooden troop and ship fittings, electric gear, brass tubes, bolts and nuts, brass cocks, enamel baths, urinals, ticklenburg cloth, packing, white metal cabin fittings, old brass, chain, scrapwood, etc.

One steam driven compressor with reservoir and tank complete. Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Friday, the 13th Decr 1929, at 2-30 p.m. at the B. I. Dock and at 3-15 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TURNER ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Phiroze B. Choksi & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mahomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi and the heirs and legal Representatives of the late Mr. Amiruddin Mulla Abdulla Kazi, the deceased mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of June, 1916 and executed by the said Mahomed Ismail Mulla Ahmed Kazi and Amiruddin Mulla Abdulla Kazi in favour of the mortgage Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undementioned property on the premises on Thursday the 12th day of December, 1929 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and bungalow stables, outhouses, shops, sheds, wells, trees and gardens standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Turner Road, Bandra, in the sub-district of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 3658 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 13 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Old No. 79/1085 and New No. 84 Turner Road and No. 1, Navapada Road and known as Memon Lodge and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Rahimtoola and partly by Nawpara Musjid, on partly by the vacant land belonging to the same Musjid, on or towards the South by Nawpara Road, on or towards the West by the said Turner Road and beyond that by a large tank and on or towards the North by the property formerly of Mulla Mahomedally Mulla Tayebally but presently that of Mr. Dama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Phiroze B. Choksi & Co., at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES AT 1ST CARPENTER STREET

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Vrajilal & Co., Attorneys for Sha Vissaji Bhutaji and others trading as Messrs. Bhutaji Ranchand & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Khanderao Bhagwantrao Sonme the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th September 1925 and Further Charges dated 5th March 1927 and 9th July 1928 sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable properties on MONDAY, the 9th day of December 1929 at 4-40 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house situate at 1st Carpenter Street assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6565 (1) Street No. 83 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadestral Survey No. 3076 Bhuleswar Division and containing by admeasurement 75 8-9 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with dwelling house being at 1st Carpenter Street assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6565 (2) Street No. 85 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadestral Survey No. 3074 of Bhuleswar Division admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with dwelling house situate at 1st Carpenter Street assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6565 (2) Street No. 85 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadestral Survey No. 3074 of Bhuleswar Division admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajilal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 41, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

RAZARGATE STREET, OPPOSITE MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

GRAND CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFT
Rs. 1,000

The first Christmas and New Year gift of Rs. 250, in an Envelope sealed by FRANCIS ALLNUTT, Esq., Advertising Manager, "Times of India" is now on view at Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlow & Co.'s in Hornby Road

The Gift will be presented at the "White City" on Monday Night the 9th December, 1929.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

SECOND WEEK'S RUN.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his First Talking Picture:—

THE IRON MASK

SEQUEL TO

THREE MUSKETEERS

Romantic Drama Heroic in

Conception—Dramatic in Theme

—Animate in Spirit—with a new

sound effect of vivid force.

Further Six Reels

with

Francis Ford, Joe Bonomo,

Rosemary Theby, Gracie Cunard,

Sheldon Lewis, Francis Ford, Jr.

and a notable cast.

A most sensational Serial

of the year

Also showing 4 Reels of Comics.

A Warner Bros. Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE HEART OF MARYLAND.

WITH

DOLORES COSTELLO.

SHE WILL THRILL YOU.

and hold you in the romantic spell

of her golden beauty as never

before.

A Warner Bros. Picture.

ROYAL OPERA

HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

The Prince of Mystifiers

CHEFALO

Supported by The

MAGDA PALERMO

MIDGETS

Including ALEX The Smallest

Man in the World

and BOY GIANT

The Tallest man on earth

In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet

and Bewilderment

Popular Prices.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Fri., Matinee 3-30 p.m.

To-night & This Week

"THE CHINATOWN

MYSTERY"

2nd Instalment

Further Six Reels

with

Francis Ford, Joe Bonomo,

Rosemary Theby, Gracie Cunard,

Sheldon Lewis, Francis Ford, Jr.

and a notable cast.

A most sensational Serial

of the year

Also showing 4 Reels of Comics.

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BETTY BALFOUR

IN

WOMAN MUST COME INTO HER OWN.

Shackles Of Law And Custom Must Be Snapped.

MRS. INDUMATI DIWAN'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Indumati Diwan, in the course of her presidential address at the Fourth Session of the Gujarat Provincial Mahila Parishad, held at Ahmedabad, said:

It has almost grown into a firm conviction with all nations in the world that the rise and fall of the nation and the future of its new generations depend more or less on the education they receive. Education is the bed rock on which is based the re-construction of society and its cultural attainments. The old systems of education have been altogether revolutionised. Look at Russia! She has accepted a universal spread of education as the first step to liquidate illiteracy of her masses and to enable them to live a more useful, nobler and cultural life. Not only the primary but even secondary education in Russia is free and compulsory. It is a conviction with her that a physically strong, courageous, venturesome, cultured and independent in thought and deed, self-respecting and self-relying nation alone can sustain the huge re-construction that the revolution has brought about in that country.

We shall now examine the individual and cumulative efforts that are being made to-day from this particular view point in our province. It would not be difficult to find out from the statistics given in Government reports and blue books how poorly is the education imparted to our boys and girls.

The following are the figures of men and women engaged in different professions in our Presidency to-day—

	Males	Females
Doctors	11,001	339
Legal Practitioners and Servants in Judicial Dept.	6,974	142
Architects, Engineers and Managers of Commercial firms	6,023	266
Teachers	31,481	4,339
Lower grade clerks in the Govt. and private service	1,16,390	7,293
Officers in Commercial firms and factories and subordinate officers in the Government service	20,000	300

Quite contrary to the above figures are those of the people living on agricultural resources. The figures are:

	Males	Females
36,72,853	17,93,846	

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO GOVERNMENT.

May I venture to ask here a plain question as to what has the Government done for the techni-

cal education of this vast population and what have we, I mean the nation, done for it? And plainer still would be a question to Government as to what right has it to collect taxes from these poor people so long as it has not made provisions for the education of these masses in every village?

As the matter stands today, only 6 per cent of the population receive their training while the percentage of female education is still lower; only 2 per cent of the whole population receive their education that is out of the 15 that ought to or can learn, two do it while thirteen remain totally illiterate. In the whole of the Presidency only 2,36,393 girls are receiving their education, of which, a vast majority are in the primary schools only.

WHAT IS AT ROOT OF THIS.

Somehow, I have come to believe that all the Government restrictions on our educational progress are more of a political nature than educational. Whenever demands are made of the Government for better facilities for education the Government's usual plea is the shortage of funds. Really speaking, the Government ought to find money for education in preference to other schemes of social reconstruction. Education is the main plank in social amelioration. What are we to think of the Government which refuses to spend money on this account. The Government finds crores of rupees for military expenditure and yet for the education of the rural population which amounts to 77 per cent it finds no money. When a tax was levied on the articles of luxuries, the Government had promised to spend the income accruing therefrom on education but that promise has been not kept. Huge sums are being spent on Commissions and Committees. The truth is that the Government does

not want to foster education. MARRIAGE AGE MUST BE RAISED TO 18.

Our present institution of marriage has proved a great handicap in our development and progress. Nobody in society to-day thinks of the seriousness of the responsibilities that the marriage involves on us. The girl is given away in marriage long before she comes to realise her responsibilities and we have been, to our great disadvantage, experiencing the dire consequences of the evil custom.

Her educational progress is marred by the marriage and that puts a stop to her mental development. Her body is tottered before it reaches its full growth; her life shortened by many a year. Under the circumstances, how can we expect this girl mother-devoid of any knowledge of her high mission in life—to breed a race of stalwarts? If we fully realise the significance of this, we would certainly wish the New Sarda Act had insisted upon 18 to 21 years instead of 14 and 15 as the marriage age for girls. It is our traditional narrow-mindedness and bigotry that is responsible for the hue and cry that certain reactionary enthusiasts have raised in certain quarters. We must insist on 14 that has been provided for in the present enactment.

WOMAN MUST COME INTO HER OWN.

The woman in the Hindu Society has been dislodged from her reaches its full growth; her life hold to-day that position in the family that she rightly ought to. There is such a wide gulf created between the respective modes of lives of man and woman, that the man hardly has any other relations with woman save those of his comforts and conveniences. On trivial pretexts, men have been found marrying again, in the lifetime of their first wives, and inviting as a natural consequence misery and quarrels in the lives of both the women. We shall have to reorganise the whole social structure afresh and rearrange the divisions of work according to the new needs and new lights.

SHACKLES OF LAW.

The woman has been fettered

by shackles of law more tightly than a criminal would be by fetters of iron. Economic dependence is the greatest of tortures. Economic independence is the only remedy to free one self from dependence of others. How can the woman do it? She cannot go out to earn her bread nor can she claim any inheritance from paternal property! Distant cousins and relatives can enjoy the property of a man while his only daughter may be rotting in poverty. More deplorable is the lot of a widow in our society inasmuch as she can claim no inheritance in the family estates if she has no issue. She lives the life of helpless creature, depending all her life on the mercy of others. In this respect a great injustice has been done in law to the woman. The new woman must now begin to earn to acquire economic independence. She will thus make herself more useful to the society; and will contribute her mite to the nation's prosperity. To-day for want of means of earning, many a helpless woman are compelled to resort to an immoral life. It is necessary that our women should enter all the services and professions and remove their economic dependence and sex inequality.

It is very essential that the outlook of women should undergo a radical change. To-day women themselves believe that it is proper for them to do certain work and improper to do others. From the very infancy they are taught to look upon themselves as weak and defenceless. That every woman must perform marry, that it is dangerous to remain unmarried. This inferiority complex must be got rid of.

It is desirable to give women ideas about their particular rights to teach them the advantages of self-help and industry. They should be made to realise that in marriage the rights and responsibilities of both men and women are equal. We have to abolish the hideous evil of child marriage and marriage of old men with young girls. We have also to prevent the marriage of girls against their will.

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MRS. INDUMATI DIWAN.



Who presided over the Gujarat Women's Conference on Sunday.

not want to foster education. MARRIAGE AGE MUST BE RAISED TO 18.

Our present institution of marriage has proved a great handicap in our development and progress. Nobody in society to-day thinks of the seriousness of the responsibilities that the marriage involves on us. The girl is given away in marriage long before she comes to realise her responsibilities and we have been, to our great disadvantage, experiencing the dire consequences of the evil custom.

Her educational progress is marred by the marriage and that puts a stop to her mental development. Her body is tottered before it reaches its full growth; her life shortened by many a year. Under the circumstances, how can we expect this girl mother-devoid of any knowledge of her high mission in life—to breed a race of stalwarts? If we fully realise the significance of this, we would certainly wish the New Sarda Act had insisted upon 18 to 21 years instead of 14 and 15 as the marriage age for girls. It is our traditional narrow-mindedness and bigotry that is responsible for the hue and cry that certain reactionary enthusiasts have raised in certain quarters. We must insist on 14 that has been provided for in the present enactment.

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SHACKLES OF LAW.

The woman has been fettered

BOMBAY, CITY, AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

B.P.C.C. Council Meeting, 6-45 p.m., Congress House.

Band at Chowpatty 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, Dec. 11

"Building a Better City" series of lectures: Opening lecture, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bel-las Road, Byculla, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. A. R. Dalal on "Municipality and the Citizens". 6 p.m. Governor and Lady Sykes to grace the occasion.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Australia per S. S. "Ormonde" via Olanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th inst.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the COUNCIL of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office.

HON. MR. HOTSON.—The Hon. Mr. J. E. Hotson, Home Member left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Delhi where he will stay till Thursday, (12th inst.) returning to Bombay on the 14th.

GIRNI KANGAR UNION:—The annual general meeting of the Girni Kangar Union (Red Flag) will be held on Sunday the 15th

MR. G. SETHI.



Who went to Geneva as a workers delegate and returned to India on Friday last after making an extensive tour in Russia.

inst. at 9 a.m. The place of the meeting will be announced later.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held on Wednesday the 11th inst. at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

RECEPTION TO DR. N. B. PARULEKAR:—Dr. N. B. Parulekar, who returns to India to-day after a successful University career in America will be accorded a public reception by Kuldeshkar Gaud Brahmin Community to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the bungalow of Mr. R. K. Patkar, Bandra.

Mr. Narayanrao Parulekar will be received in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Physiology School of the Grant Medical College, to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Minutes of the last Meeting will be read and confirmed.

The following gentleman will be proposed as a member of the Society.—Dr. B. K. Desai, M.B.B.S. Major S. L. Bhatia, will give demonstration on the "Extra-abdominal Spleen".

MR. KESHAVLAL A. PANDYA:—Mr. Keshavlal A. Pandya of Sindhi Gali, Bombay No. 4 is one of the well-known sweet-meat shop owners of Bombay who is reputed for supplying his sweetmeats to the aristocracy of Bombay and Princes of India viz. of Indore, Rutlam, Devgadha Baria, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 6th inst. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday Afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" arrived London on Friday the 6th inst.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY:—The fourth College Day gathering of the Sydenham College of Commerce will be held on Friday (13th inst.) at 5-45 p.m. The Hon. Sir George Raiter will preside.

MR. M. S. DIKSHIT:—Mr. M. S. Dikshit has been nominated a member on the Vile Parle Notified

Area Committee in place of Mr. C. B. Nanavati for the unexpired term.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND:—The Band of the 1st Bn. the G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.): 1. Overture, Tancredi, Rossini; 2. Suite, Norwegian, Coquard; 3. Gems from Mr. Cinders, Myers; 4. Valse, Lysistrata, Lincke; 5. Selection, Les Contes d'Hoffmann, Offenbach; 6. Hawaiian Intermezzo, Malinda's Fairy Bower, Ord Hume; 7. Romance, Under My Darling Window, Lincke; 8. Finale, The Phantom Brigade, Myddleton.

Regimental Marches.

LATE PIRZADA BAWAMIYA:—Pirzadah Bawamiya the nephew of Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, who passed his matriculation examination of the Bombay University and joined Aligarh College for further studies, died at Aligarh on the 13th Nov. of typhoid fever, at the age of nineteen. The body of the deceased was afterwards brought to Kadi (Gujarat) to be buried amidst the extreme grief of his relations and friends.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA:—The Suburbs District Sind Flood Relief Fund Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Leo Rodrigues, President, Banora Municipality, have organised a Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Sind Flood Relief Fund to be held in the St. Andrew's Hall, Bandra, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes will attend the function.

The programme will consist of a Grand Cantata by the St. Joseph's Convent School Teachers and girls and vocal and instrumental music and Songs by some of the leading artists.

"BUILDING A BETTER CITY" SERIES OF LECTURES:—The following series of lectures are arranged by the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. The general theme for the course is "Building a Better City". The first lecture will be held at the Neighbourhood House on Wednesday, December 11, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will preside and Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, will speak on the topic, "The Municipality and the Citizen".

Other lectures in the series are as follows: 18th Dec.: "The Newspaper and the City," by Mr. J. R. Ghorney Bolton, of "The Times of India".

8th Jan.: "Communal Groups and the City," by Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

15th Jan.: "Social Work and the City," by Mr. K. Nakarajan.

22nd Jan.: "Education and the City," by Principal John McKenzie of Wilson College.

29th Jan.: "The Labourer and the City," by Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C.

5th Feb.: "The Employer and the City," by Mr. Fred Stones, of the E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd.

12th Feb.: "Religion and the City," by Mr. Clifford Manshardt of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

SARASWAT CLUB:—The Seventh Annual Gathering of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, will be held on Sunday January 5, and the sports connected therewith will commence from December 15. Entries for the following items will close on December 12. (1) 10 Miles walking for seniors (2) 5 Miles walking for Adults (3) 5 Miles running for Seniors (4) 5 Miles running for Juniors (5) Essay writing and Cutting and Sewing for Ladies.

Further particulars will be published in due course.

DURBAR AT GOVT HOUSE.

British School Boys As Guests Of Bengal Governor.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

A party of 27 English Public School boys arrived from Kalimpong this morning by the Darjeeling Mail. In the course of the day they visited the Asiatic Society and Fort William. Tomorrow they will have a river trip to Chinsurah. On Monday they will visit the Presidency College and the School of Tropical Medicine and will lunch at Government House. They will also visit the Bose Institute and Museum in the afternoon. On Tuesday they will visit King George's Park and the Botanical Gardens and attend a "durbat" at Government House. On Wednesday they will leave for Burdwan. They will proceed to Benares from Burdwan.—A. P.

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN KATHIAWAD.

Prohibition Of Child Marriage In Jamnagar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 2.

In the States of Kathiawad to-day, the lack of mutual understanding between the rulers and the ruled is the most regrettable feature. Every well-wisher of the States feels the need not only for such understanding but cordiality between the two. Administrators do think of this and create an atmosphere that breathes mutual good-will.

SIR CHIMANLAL IN JAMNAGAR.

His Highness the Jamsahab, it is reported, wanted certain memorials to be drafted and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had been to Jamnagar about the end of November. During his stay, he had the opportunity to meet certain merchants and leading pleaders with whom he discussed several local questions. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, at the end of the discussion, it is learnt, found hopeless contradiction of what he was informed in Bombay and what he heard in Bhavnagar Bhuvan in the presence of His Highness.

CHILD MARRIAGE.

Following the principles of the Sarda Bill passed by the British Government, Bhavnagar Darbar has passed the Child Marriage Protection Act. It forbids the marriage of a girl under fourteen years of age and of a boy under eighteen. There is a further stipulation that the man above the age of 45 cannot marry a woman who is less than half his age.

Some of the States have already penalised child marriages. Jamnagar State has also published a memorandum in the State Gazette prohibiting early marriages and invited opinions thereon, which waits to be enforced. The objection of the orthodox party that an alien Government should not in-

terfere with the social conditions of the people is not tenable in the case of the States.

The rulers of this province will be bold enough, one wishes, to endorse what "Princely India" in its issue of November 22 advises as regards the representation to the Round Table Conference. It states:—

"If the Princes claim that they would represent their subjects and that they alone are capable of doing so, it should never be tolerated."

Dr. N. B. Parulekar, A.M., Ph.D. (Columbia) who returns to India to-day after specialising himself in Sociology and Journalism. He was for over six years in America.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

The first meeting of the University Senate under the new Act cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be considered as a red letter day, either for the Senate, or for its presiding officer, the Vice-Chancellor. When Mr. Shahani rose to utter the customary words of appreciation for the retiring Vice-Chancellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and of welcome and good wishes for the incoming Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Mirza, the members assembled must have all sincerely joined the speaker in all he said on the occasion; and fully appreciated the Vice-Chancellor's response, which was as modest as it was dignified. But the presages were ominous from the beginning. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was not a passionate and devoted educationist, such as the late Sir Ashutosh was; and his regime in the Bombay University for twelve years could not be characterised as having witnessed any far-reaching and constructive developments that could be ascribed exclusively to the inspiring genius of the Vice-Chancellor. But Sir Chimanlal was still eminently a practical man, well-versed in the technique of procedure, and still better in the art of bluff and of handling a body of men such as the Senate in his day was made of. Mr. Mirza comes to his task with a handicap, of which no one, perhaps, is quite as conscious as the Vice-Chancellor himself. The Senate has been changed from a body of staid academicians into an assemblage, where new blood abounds, and where the academic element is intentionally kept in a minority. Mr. Mirza, in spite of his profession, is an academician by temperament; or so at least he impresses an impartial observer. It was quite in keeping with that temperament that he made the first mistake in the first meeting—oversight of a technicality in procedure. When Mr. Hamill pulled him up on Friday on a clever point of order on the Budget debate, the Vice-Chancellor was on the horns of a dilemma. Either the Budget had to be thrown out because of a mere technicality in procedure that the Vice-Chancellor had overlooked; or the Budget must be passed without a word of comment. As the discussion showed, the comments of Principal Gadgil of Surat were such that any assembly would be proud of, and any assembly would be the poorer for not hearing. The Vice-Chancellor, however, in this instance, rose to the full height expected of such a personage. He frankly confessed his oversight, and handsomely threw himself upon the good graces of the House. And the House responded in as generous a measure as could be expected of such a body after such an appeal.

But the second day's proceed-

ings went a long way to mar this excellent effect of a happy augury. The Senate had debated for nearly an hour on Friday the item on the agenda regarding physical instruction to undergraduates. There was a proposal for referring the matter once again to the Syndicate, though these dilatory tactics could not but have provoked some resentment amongst those who had heard and were impressed by the historical sketch of this question as given by Prof. Kanitker. But even so, the Syndicate might have had the benefit of the Senate's inclination had the discussion been allowed to proceed. Instead, after an hour's discussion on Friday evening, when the adjourned Senate met on Saturday afternoon, the Fellows witnessed a most pitiful farce, insulting to those who saw it and unbecoming in those who staged it. Mr. Munshi rose to a point of order, and told the admiring audience that the new Senate was not to continue the life and work of the old Senate, except on matters expressly enacted to be so continued. A number of sections and sub-sections were quoted by him; a number of Statutes were mentioned; a number of complexities and perplexities were paraded for the benefit of the new Senate and to impress the Fellows. The purport of all that parade of legal lore was that the Senate was not entitled to proceed with the discussion, as the propositions had not been previously considered by the Syndicate, which, of course, was not even formed fully. Mr. Munshi had, only the evening before, exhibited his vast learning and acumen by an excess of refinement in interpreting similar sections, one clause of which seemed to debar the Senate and the very next clause of which seemed expressly to authorise the Senate to make provision for physical instruction. The Vice-Chancellor had dealt with those refinements on that occasion in the only manner in which they should have been dealt with. But on Saturday, legal refinement on technicalities seemed to have won the day as against common sense. The Vice-Chancellor read out an elaborate reply to Mr. Munshi's refinements and ruled that the Senate should, in order for any serious business besides electing Mr. Munshi and eight others to the Syndicate, and five more to the Academic Council. Was that worth calling a special meeting of the Senate for? Did Mr. Munshi and the Vice-Chancellor calculate the cost of such meetings? Is not the Senate entitled to some consideration? Could not they have resolved themselves into a committee, where all such technicalities of procedure might be suspended, and where debate could proceed unhampered by legal refinements? We consider the Senate has been gravely affronted by this procedure. We consider the Syndicate Committee functioning under the Act during the period of transition as Syndicate has gravely missed its function in not having previously considered these propositions before putting them before the Senate. If the rules of procedure required such a previous consideration. And we consider, finally, that the Vice-Chancellor has most grievously erred in lending himself to these manoeuvres to the grave financial loss of the University, to the serious inconvenience of the Members of the Senate, to very grave prejudice and harm to the business of the University. The moral of these happenings is plain as a pike-staff. The Vice-Chancellor must learn to know his mind, to make it up without any aid from self-constituted advisers, and to give effect to it consistently with right and with common sense with as much firmness and dignity as his office demands. The Senate money is derived from fees paid by students the vast majority of whom have often to forego a meal, or pinch themselves in some other way, in order to afford themselves the benefits of higher education. Are such funds to be so lightly gambled away? Saturday's meeting must have cost the Senate nearly a thousand rupees, without counting the travelling allowances that must have been paid to members who came from outside Bombay City. Such a sum is in itself a strong argument against any such light-hearted action as the Vice-Chancellor was advised to adopt last Saturday. And there are many other similar reasons, each stronger than the preceding, why such methods should be very strongly reprehended. We trust we shall have no occasion to repeat this protest.

THE RIGHT ATTITUDE.

Mahatma Gandhi strikes the right note in regard to the attitude India must adopt when "friends" of this country in Britain exhort leaders of Indian Nationalism to co-operate with the MacDonald Government and the Viceroy and help them "to appease political discontent". Of late such appeals for co-operation have been frequent. But the campaign of gross abuse and vilification in the British Imperialist Press and the charge of "dishonesty" and "bam-

boozing" the Indian people levelled against Lord Irwin by the Labour journal the "New Statesman" and the anxiety with which Mr. Wedgwood Benn assured the Commons that the Viceroyal announcement gave India no further assurance than was "implicit" in the Declaration of 1917 should be a warning to our political leaders that they must not precipitately agree to the call for unconditional co-operation. In his reply to Mr. Fenner Brockway who urged such co-operation Mahatma Gandhi rightly observes that "he would want some absolute guarantee that things are not what they seem". He expresses in his usual straightforward manner the view of nationalist India when he tells Mr. Brockway "I will far rather wait, watch and pray than run into what may after all be a dangerous trap, may-be quite unintended". Whether the trap be intended or unintended, India cannot afford to take risks in regard to this vital issue.

But the reasonable demands made in the Delhi Manifesto can be pressed home only if all political parties in India speak with a united voice. We may leave aside that section of the Indian politically-minded class who still pursue the policy of the mendicant with his bowl, grateful for what little alms he may receive. They regard the recent Viceroyal announcement as a gift horse that must not be looked at in the mouth. To such people a self-respecting attitude in this matter is incomprehensible. But to the vast majority of Nationalists, Mahatma Gandhi's words of caution will appeal as the right advice in the circumstances. In order to secure a united front it should be possible for the Hindus and the Muslims to arrive at a common understanding. That such an understanding is attainable, given the will and the persevering effort on both sides to secure it, is evident from Pundit Motilal Nehru's letter to the Executive of the Congress Muslim Party, Bombay, in July last. He emphasized that the only modification proposed by the All-India Muslim League to the Constitution framed by the All-Parties' Constitution related to six points. The Convention had already accepted two of these. Pundit Motilal asked "what disaster" would befall Islam if the rest were rejected, "what disaster in the name of common sense would befall Hinduism" if the same were finally accepted. This is the right spirit in which to negotiate an understanding and we hope Pundit Motilal as the President of the Congress will take immediate steps to open negotiations, again, as the Congress Muslim Party suggests to him in a recent communication.

DOING HIS BIT.

It is, of course, to be expected that in the die-hard cause of misrepresenting to the British public the present situation in India and attributing to Indian Nationalist leaders the basest of motives, Lord Lloyd should be doing his bit. In the well-financed propaganda in Britain to damn Indian aspirations, the ex-Governor of Bombay and very recently Britain's High Commissioner in Egypt who was given marching orders by the MacDonald Government, must have his share to save poor India from a position of "grave peril". But when he talked, in a recent fulmination against the Labour Government's policy towards this country and Egypt, of the "emanation of the non-Brahmins and the untouchables" from the tyranny of Brahmin supremacy and caste" being dependent solely on the "unimpaired maintenance" of British authority, he must have made this egregious assertion with his tongue in his cheek. He knows from his experience in Bombay that there is no Brahmin "supremacy" in this Presidency and that the movement for the removal of the blot of "untouchability" has many an ardent Brahmin supporter.

THE NAGPUR SPLIT.

"A CONSPIRACY" BY THE MODERATES.

(BY BHARATA).

Nagpur may be said to have repeated history. It was ten years ago in 1920 that Nationalist India found itself at the parting of ways. Mahatma Gandhi's movement for the attainment of the political emancipation of the country threw out from the ranks of the stalwarts of the Indian National Congress, prominent leaders of the Liberal and neo-Moderate group. So also in the year of Christian grace 1929 a split, though it could have been avoided, has occurred in the ranks of the Indian Trade Unionists. While the Congress split had come to the advantage of a Nationalist movement, a genuine Trade Unionist cannot congratulate himself or the movement he represents on the Nagpur split. Indeed it is a matter of great regret that this movement should in its very infancy be dogged by such fassiparous tendencies. On the one hand the tactlessness of the so-called extremists betrays a lamentable lack of imagination; on the other hand, the so-called pioneers of the movement refuse to progress according to the needs of the times and, it appears, would not yield their power of dictating the policy of the Trade Union Congress to the majority of the representatives in the movement. Whatever that may be, one thing comes out pre-eminent from the deliberations of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress. It is that the Moderate group had come with a pre-determination to see that the Congress accepted the views they propounded or to have done with it. If this had not been the case it is very difficult to understand their conduct in the discussions that followed on very many major questions in the Executive Council. For example, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President, himself says, there was keen discussion and division only on one question, namely, the question of co-operation with or boycott of the Whitley Commission. This is a question on which differences of opinion have throughout been manifested in the movement in various parts of the country. It is silly to say that because by a majority the Executive Council decided to have nothing to do with this Commission therefore "we should have nothing to do with the Congress itself."

MODERATES' "CONSPIRACY".

Realising that this attitude would be foolish the Moderates did not make a grievance of this alone. But it is evident that this decision of boycott had thoroughly upset their mental equilibrium and in the discussion that followed on other questions they took up an attitude of petty-mindedness intolerance.

Whereas for the parting of ways in the Indian National Congress 10 years ago the so-called extremists led by Mahatma Gandhi were responsible, for the split in the Trade Union Congress I dare say the conspiracy on the part of the Moderate Group was entirely responsible.

QUESTION OF AFFILIATION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his statement to the Press has clearly pointed out that within the Congress were represented a voting strength of 938 out of which one thousand workers were not represented. The actual voting strength therefore was 933 all told. The Girm Kamgar Union and G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union between them had only a voting strength of 350 or thereabouts. The Moderates cannot say that it is the dictation of the majority that forced them to part company with the Trade Union Congress. It may be that in their over-valuation of their own importance they found that their dictation would not stand in the Congress. But certainly it was not due to the dictation of a minority which could have been controlled, had the Moderates only kept their heads cool. On the question of affiliation to the League against Imperialism, if one were to look into the old records of the Congress, it would be seen that the Congress had already been committed to the policy of affiliation with international bodies as the League. Clause 2 of the constitution of the All-India Trade Union Congress is explicit. It lays down that the Congress shall affiliate itself to any international organisation with similar objects and there can be, therefore, no exception taken to the principles of affiliation with international organisations. Last year the Congress temporarily affiliated for a period of one year with the League against Imperialism as a protest against the wanton arrest of Mr. Johnston, the fraternal delegate from the League to the Congress. Between

then and now there has not been any change on the part of the Government in its policy and it is a matter of course if the majority of the members of the Executive Council thought that the Congress should be affiliated to the League. No bogey of communism can convince any reasonable man who does not make any fetish of Moscow and who also does not agree with all what Moscow says or does, simply to placate a certain section of foreign opinion.

MR. CHAMANLAL'S PART.

Let us now come to the question of the affiliation of the Congress with the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat which has been trumpeted as one of the prime causes for the split in the Congress. In the Executive Council, it is true, this resolution was passed. But how and with whose support? On this the moderate rebels are absolutely silent. I charge them of being the deliberate disruptors of the ranks of leadership of the working class movement in India. I charge them with having secretly conspired to bring about this split within the Congress. It was Diwan Chamanlal with the support of the section from Madras led by Mr. Shrivao who was mainly responsible for the passage of this resolution in the Executive Council. It must be stated here that within the Executive there is a Centre Party which does not believe in breaking away from the Congress, but is anxious to work out its own policy from within. Had Diwan Chamanlal and his supporters realised this fact which they ought to have realised, this deplorable split could not have occurred. Not only that the extremists could be checked at every turn, but the policy of the Congress could have been placed on a progressive and national basis without any touch of the Moscow Brush. But the Moderates consciously failed to recognise the real position in spite of the fact that Diwan Chamanlal was definite in his opinion that the resolution on the affiliation of the Congress with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat should be decided once and for all by a clear cut vote and in spite of the fact that he promised certain of the Centre Party men who had a talk with him during the debate that he and his supporters would vote down the proposal, we found the very interesting spectacle of Mr. Chamanlal canvassing personally among his followers to vote for the resolution and ultimately when the resolution was put to the House Diwan Chamanlal and his supporters were voting for the resolution! Similarly in the case of the boycott of Geneva.

THE LURE OF GENEVA.

I wish to say here that year after year Geneva had dominated the individuals that came to the Congress to represent the interests of the exploited and the mal-treated working class of India. It was indeed a melancholy sight to find even at Nagpur gentlemen claiming to be the representatives of the working class from different parts of India canvassing for being selected as either the delegate or advisers of the workers' delegate from India to Geneva. Ten years of the Geneva experiment has convinced, at least should have convinced, even a disinterested spectator of international politics that Geneva represents exactly what the League of Nations represents today. The International Labour Conference is a body which at one time was thought to be productive of immense good to the working class of the world even as the League of Nations was thought of as the harbinger of World Peace. Just as the League of Nations has now become a menace to the freedom and peace of the lesser nations the International Labour Conference has become an impotent organisation convenient to the Capitalist State. If therefore, there is a strong opinion in the country within the Labour movement which advocates that it is a sheer waste of the taxpayer's money and energy to send delegations to Geneva, no reaction to it. But the Centre Party to which I have already referred was prepared, in spite of its opinion to the contrary, to compromise even on this issue with the Moderates in order to placate them. In order to save the Congress from the disaster which has been thrust upon it. The Moderates would not listen. It seemed from the whole trend that the moderates seemed to take up the attitude: "Give us our Whitley Commission, or else we shall have nothing to do with your Congress." If still there is any sensible opinion in the country which will uphold the conduct of Messrs. Chamanlal, Joshi, Giri and Shrivao I can only say that India

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Tory Lament.

The "Saturday Review" has not even yet got over the shock of being obliged to digest the effort at a re-orientation of British policy towards India, indicated in the recent Viceroyal announcement. In its latest issue to hand, it laments that "trouble is to come", because Lord Irwin, in its opinion, "has been betrayed into a piece of opportunism that has, or will have when its true character is understood, seriously damaged the prestige of the British Raj, in the eyes of a people that is already suspicious". Does it strike the "Saturday Review", that Indians who are naturally "already suspicious" will have precious little belief left in the oft-protected British intention "to lead India towards self-government" if the Tories and the Liberal Imperialists continue to bully the Labour Party on the question of Indian policy and do not cease the vituperative propaganda in their Press to vilify Indian political aspirations?

Machinery of Hatred.

During the debate in the Commons on Wednesday favouring disarmament and the co-ordination of the British fighting services in the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Lloyd George made an impassioned oration, remarkable for the felicity of phrase of which he is a great master. "The chariot of peace", he remarked, "cannot advance along a road cluttered with cannon". He exhorted the Powers "to break up the machinery of hatred and convert it into the mechanism of peace and progress". There is not much done since the signing of the notorious Treaty of Versailles in the direction of this very desirable "conversion". The Five-Power Conference which is to meet in London in January can do a good deal in that direction, even if it succeeds in agreeing to progressive all-round reduction only in certain types of naval armaments.

Who Will Lead?

But who will have the courage to take the initiative in proposing such all-round reduction and giving an earnest of the sincerity of the move by being the first to cut down expenditure on armaments? It should be Britain's duty to take the lead at the Conference. America will be largely influenced by the British attitude, and France and Italy even in spite of their very evident reluctance to reduce their submarine strength, cannot afford to show an obstructive attitude in the face of an Anglo-American united demand for reduction. Japan will be then obliged to come into line. As it is, it is notorious that Britain has not ceased efforts to build costlier and mightier machines for naval warfare. Her latest battleship, H.M.S. Rodney, cost £7,500,000 to build; its annual maintenance charge is estimated at £433,000. It fires shells weighing one ton, and the cost of firing a triple turret salvo is £700. This is the heavy price of "armed peace".

A Thought for the Day.

"The value of each age is not in its own, but in its part, in large part, a debt to its forerunners. And this age of ours, if like its predecessors, it can boast of something of which it is proud, could it read the future, would doubtless find much also of which it would be ashamed."

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER.

His Excuse.

Brown: "I believe that you have my grandson working in your office."

Merchant: "Yes, he is usually, but to-day's the Quadrangular Final, and he's gone to your funeral."

still suffers from inferiority complex. If the working class whom these leaders claim to represent knew the real thing behind this split there would be no doubt that the working class would forthwith repudiate the claims of Chamanlal, Joshi, Giri and Shrivao as their leaders. All hope, however, is not yet lost. The Centre party is an influential one representing about 20 unions with a voting strength of about 200 from all parts of the country and it is trying to mend matters. If only the disruptionists would for a time leave off their own self-importance and come back to the Congress before it is too late, what has been lost could be gained. Let me hope, and hope with confidence, that this disruption will not affect the prestige influence and strength of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

UNTOUCHABILITY BILL

MR. JAYAKAR'S MOVE IN ASSEMBLY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8. The following is the text of the Bill to remove the disabilities affecting the untouchable castes of the Hindu community, which Mr. M. R. Jayakar proposes to move at the next session of the Legislative Assembly:—
"BILL TO REMOVE DISABILITIES AFFECTING THE UNTOUCHABLE CASTES OF THE HINDU COMMUNITY."
 Whereas by usage and custom prevalent in the Hindu community, certain castes of Hindus are regarded as untouchable and unfit for association; and
 Whereas this imputed impurity imposes serious disabilities on such castes, injures their self-respect and general well-being and deprives them of the benefit of institutions, foundations, conveniences and services dedicated to or maintained for public use; and
 Whereas many Hindus believe that such imputed impurity is not in accordance with the true interpretation of the precepts of Hinduism and desire that the said disabilities should be removed; and
 Whereas it is just and proper to relieve such castes from the said disabilities, in order that such relief may lead to the promotion of the public welfare and the solidarity of the Hindu community, it is enacted as follows:—
 1. This Act may be called the Hindu Untouchable Castes (Removal of Disabilities) Act of 1930.
 2. It extends to the whole of British India.
 3. It shall come into force on the 1st day of 1930.
 4. No person belonging to the Hindu community shall be deemed to be incapable by reason of his caste of sharing the benefit of a religious or charitable trust created for the general benefit of persons professing the Hindu religion, or of sharing the benefit of a convenience, utility or service, dedicated to or maintained or licensed for the use of the general public, any custom or interpretation of the law to the contrary notwithstanding."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.
 The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—
 "This Bill is intended to remove the disabilities, too various to be detailed here, from which castes known as 'untouchable' in Hindu Society suffer. These disabilities mostly arise from custom. The Preamble of the Bill states the grounds which have made its provisions necessary. To these grounds may be added the in significant circumstance that British Indian adjudication, respectful as it often is of Hindu usages, has tended to confirm the customs, which have had the effect of excluding the untouchable classes from participation in the benefits of endowments in which it is but just that they, as members of the Hindu community, should participate. One ruling of the Privy Council, Sankarlinga Nadan and others (appellants) and Raja Rajeswari Doral and others (Respondents) reported in 35, Indian Appeals, page 176, has gone the length of laying down, with all the authority of that august tribunal, and the eminent judges who formed the bench on that occasion, a rule, which in effect provides that the duty of the Trustees of Hindu religious endowment is to follow the ancient custom; it is not for them to vary it, however unreasonable or antiquated it may be. If they endeavour to alter it, they may be guilty of a breach of trust."

RESULT OF RULINGS.
 The result of these rulings, consequently is that it is difficult to obtain, through the medium of adjudication, a variation of the customs which prejudicially affect the untouchable classes, injure their self-respect, and deprive them of the benefits of association with other sections of the Hindu community. This has resulted in a disruption of the Hindu society, the extent of which tends to increase, causing irritation and embitterment. It is therefore thought desirable to have recourse to legislation, and with its aid, to abolish all such objectionable customs, to the extent mentioned in the Bill. The Bill affects only those cases in which the bar against the untouchable classes arises by reason of custom, and the endowment is a public one. The Bill will not affect private endowments, nor those where, by the express terms of their constitution, the benefits are confined to particular sections of the Hindu community or of the general public.

The Bill also provides for the removal of disabilities from which the untouchable classes suffer in the use of conveniences like public wells or services like tramcars, buses, etc., which are maintained or licensed for the use of the public.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI IN NEW ROLE.

Blesses Newly Wed Inter-Caste Couple.

WEDDING AT SABARMATI.

SABARMATI, Dec. 7. Sabarmati was the scene of a social reform wedding on the evening of the 4th when the first inter-caste marriage of the kind in the Vaishya community where the bride and the bride-groom come from different provinces was performed. Seth Jamnaji Bajaj, Dr. Mohansingh of Mewar and others were present at the wedding when Mahatmaji bestowed his blessings on the couple.

The bride Uma Gouri is a Gujarati Vaishya girl and the daughter of Mahatma Gandhi's nephew and is aged 18 years. The bridegroom is Shankarlal Agarwala of Mewar and is about 24 years old. Simplicity of rites without the usual feasts and unnecessary and cumbersome ceremonies was a special feature of marriage.—Free Press.

PARSIS ALL OUT FOR 282 RUNS IN FIRST VENTURE.

(Continued from page 1.)
 Imagine any definite result being reached.
 Vajifdar bowled well throughout the day and was responsible for the early dismissal of Parseshi and S. S. Joshi. In the opening stages he showed an analysis of two wickets in three maiden overs. At the end of the day he had bagged four of the five wickets. Colah in the slips was responsible for some really brilliant work. The catches which dismissed Jai and S. S. Joshi were brilliant, and the rest of his work in the slips was just as good.

Godambe began bowling from the Bori Bunder end when Marshall and Engineer the over-riding batsmen continued the Parsi innings on Sunday morning. The first over produced four runs and at the Gymkhana end Marshall scored a single off Ramji. Engineer survived an appeal for a b. w. at the pavilion end. S. M. Joshi replaced Godambe. Two maidens followed and then three more overs produced only a single. Marshall relieved the monotony by booking Ramji's bumper to the leg boundary. Three more maidens gave plan to a single by Marshall, but the batting was very slow and only 16 runs had been scored in 40 minutes. After a few more singles 280 appeared on the board and at this stage Godambe came on again at the south end. This was an effective change for with the last ball of the over he dismissed Marshall, the ball glancing off his bat on to the wicket (280-8-63). Nariman opened with a single off Ramji but that player caught him smartly in the slips off Godambe (282-9-1). Parseshi succeeded but the innings closed when Godambe in the slips dismissed Engineer with a brilliant catch. (282-10-21) The Parsis had been at the wicket six and a half hours.

THE HINDUS OPEN DISASTROUSLY.

At a quarter to twelve K. G. Parseshi and J. G. Navle came out to open the Hindu innings the former facing Parseshi who was put in charge of the attack at the pavilion end. One run was scored in the first over as the result of a wide ball. It was noticeable that F. Kapadia was now 'keeping' for the Parsis. Kalapesi took on at the other end and was turned to leg for a brace by Navle. The next over was unproductive. Navle then hooked Kalapesi for four and Parseshi smacked the other ball to the boundary for a like number. Quiet cricket followed for a time and then Navle placed Kalapesi for one. Parseshi following up with a lucky four in the slips.

A diversion was caused when a spectator walked on to the field and drew the umpire's attention to a badge in a peon's cap which was reflecting the sun on to the players. Vajifdar replaced Parseshi and his delivery was declared a bye which caused 20 to be hoisted, but this over brought its results Parseshi being well held in the slips by Parseshi. (20-1-9). S. S. Joshi joined Navle and runs came in occasional singles, but a fresh disaster was in store for the Hindus. Joshi was held in the slips by Colah a few inches from the ground, and after a little delay was declared out. (24-2-3) The next batsman in was Jai who played out the over. A clean drive by Navle produced three runs, but at the other end he found Vajifdar difficult to play. The bowler had sent down three overs in which he captured two wickets without conceding a run. Jai opened his account with his characteristic stroke to leg for four, following this up with a nice square cut for a single.

VAJIFDAR'S GOOD BOWLING.

With the advent of Jai the cricket had livened up. A pretty sliced shot in the gully produced two runs and then Navle at the other end obtained four runs off Kalapesi. Two singles hoisted 40 on the board, and then there was a short interlude when a spectator ran across the field to point out someone who was flashing a mirror. The game continued after an hour's play. At this stage Jai raised Vajifdar into the slips and was held by Colah (60-3-16). This was a tribute to Vajifdar who now showed an analysis of 3 wickets for 16 runs. Navle filled the vacant place at the crease and opened quietly with a couple in the slips. A couple of singles gave place to a fine cut for four by Navle, but in the same over the batsman was almost bowled by Vajifdar. Parseshi had come on at the maiden end. Lunch was taken when the score was 58, Navle and Naidu being 20 and 8 respectively.

CONSISTENT SCORING BY HINDUS.

A late start was made in the afternoon when Naidu and Navle came out to continue the Hindu innings. Vajifdar was put in charge of the bowling from the Gymkhana end and in his first over he conceded a single to Naidu. Naidu relieved the situation by glancing Parseshi neatly for four and then smacking him into the gully for a single. Navle became infected and obtained a couple off the same bowler. Strangely enough Vajifdar had his field place close in. Naidu lashed out to him and skied the ball high to leg, the stroke producing three runs and causing 70 to appear. The Hindu crack had made up his mind to score. A glance to leg was well run for four and with a single Naidu crossed over to face Vajifdar whose last ball he took full in the middle of his bat and smacked off for a single off Parseshi. The eighth decade and in facing the left hander Naidu obtained another. Some excitement was caused when intruders on the Hindu Gymkhana shamiyana almost fell through the roof to the great consternation of the ladies below. The scoring slowed down again, runs coming in steady singles until Naidu turned Kalapesi nicely to leg. With a single he gave Navle the chance of facing and that batsman drove Kalapesi into the country where he had felding by Marshall allowed four runs. Parseshi relieved Vajifdar and was smacked for four and then smacked for a single by Naidu. Vajifdar now came on at the north end in place of Parseshi. Naidu scored a single and then Navle cut him to the ropes sending the first century up. Navle obtained a single and Navle glancing Vajifdar prettily for four.

NAIDU'S FIFTY.

Another single by Navle brought the individual score to 40 in all. A few singles were scored which Naidu capped by driving Parseshi to the covers for four and then cutting him for two and one. The board amidst enthusiastic cheers, Naidu was playing with freedom and every stroke he played was well worth watching. After he had played Vajifdar, his colleague had to face Parseshi who was brought on again at the pavilion end. Navle turned it leg for two right between the umpire's legs and then when Mehta attempted to stop a hot one from Naidu his hand was injured, the ball eventually rolling for four. Colah had replaced Parseshi at the south end. With a glance for two Naidu turned him to leg, the rest of the over being unproductive. Another single brought his score to seventy. He then stepped out to both bowlers and hit them into the country. A pretty glance obtained two runs and then Nariman came on to bowl at the pavilion end. His first delivery was smacked for four, but with the third ball he almost sent Naidu back. That batsman took a single off him and a little later Navle reached his half century.

A SPLENDID PARTNERSHIP.

The field was well placed out and so the batsmen confined themselves to taking close ones. Navle relieved with a lifted stroke into the country for two runs. Naidu created amusement when in hitting out his bat flew out of his hand to Parseshi who was fielding at mid-on. He however ran a single.

In Parseshi's next over he mistimed his hit and lifted the ball into the gully where Colah made no mistake. It had been a splendid partnership unmarred by chances and 109 runs had been added to the total. (139-4-75). The Hindu skipper replaced him and opened with a single into the gully. Tea time arrived with the score reading 141 runs, Navle being unbeaten with 54.

THE SECOND CENTURY.

After the interval Deodhar faced Parseshi and obtained a four off him. Quiet cricket followed and then Deodhar hit another four to leg. In the same over he square cut Nariman to the ropes and stole the next over with a single. This was a maiden.

Engineer was brought on at the pavilion and 180 runs was hoisted when he was cut for a single. Navle completed the over with a brace obtained in the gully. After four more singles had been scored Marshall came on to bowl at the Bori Bunder end and this was the signal for Navle to hit two fours and bring his own score to 70. At the other end Deodhar skied Engineer prettily for four. Both batsmen seemed well set though

neither took any risks and the score slowly mounted.
 With a single to off Deodhar hoisted the second century after almost forces of batting. At this an enthusiast ran out to garland the players, but did not succeed. The new ball commanded a great deal of respect and for a time the cricket was very quiet. Navle broke the spell by square cutting Parseshi to the ropes.

DEODHAR OUT.

There was a slight delay for the recovery of the ball and this gave him of the garland the chance of reaching Deodhar. With another fine shot Navle sent the ball to the Press tent and carried his own score to 80. Another couple of runs caused 210 to appear. Immediately after this a very confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket against Deodhar was disallowed by the umpire. Soon after this Deodhar was declared l-b-w off Vajifdar and stumps were drawn for the day. (213-5-26.) Navle's score was 82.

PARSIS (1st Innings).

F. E. Kapadia, l-b-w	L. Ramji	4
B. K. Kalapesi, c V Merchant		26
B. S. R. Godambe		23
S. H. Colah, c C. N. Mehta, b S. M. Joshi		23
P. Palla, c V Merchant, b S. R. Godambe		31
H. J. Vajifdar, c J. G. Navle, b L. Ramji		66
N. D. Marshall, b S. R. Godambe		63
P. Mehta, l b w, L. Ramji		0
B. E. Kapadia, c J. G. Navle		5
b. C. K. Naidu		5
H. J. Engineer, c S. R. Godambe, b L. Ramji		21
F. F. Nariman, c L. Ramji		1
S. Parseshi, (not out)		0
Extras		22
Total		282

Fall of wickets:—1 for 39; 2 for 74; 3 for 96; 4 for 129; 5 for 206; 6 for 210; 7 for 224; 8 for 280; 9 for 282; 10 for 282.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L. Ramji	33.1	11	99	3
C. K. Naidu	9	2	29	2
K. G. Parseshi	4	0	14	0
S. R. Godambe	21	5	42	4
S. S. Joshi	18	5	32	0
D. B. Deodhar	2	0	12	0
S. M. Joshi	21	8	32	1
L. Ramji bowled one wide ball.				
D. B. Deodhar bowled one wide ball.				
C. K. Naidu bowled two no-balls.				
S. R. Godambe bowled one no-ball.				

HINDUS (1st Innings).

K. G. Parseshi, c S. Parseshi, b H. J. Vajifdar	8
J. G. Navle, batting	92
S. S. Joshi, c S. H. Colah, b H. J. Vajifdar	3
L. P. Tal, c S. H. Colah, b H. J. Vajifdar	16
C. K. Naidu, c S. H. Colah, b S. Parseshi	75
D. B. Deodhar, l-b-w, b H. J. Vajifdar	26
Extras	2
Total (for 5 wickets)	213

Fall of wickets:—1 for 20; 2 for 24; 3 for 50; 4 for 159; 5 for 213.

HOSIE'S QUEER ATTITUDE.

Will He Throw More Light On Thursday's Incident?

(BY "SPECTATOR.")
 There are various versions of this very interesting incident (of the catch off Bahadur's bat) that happened on Thursday. What seemed to have happened was this: Bahadur cut a fast one off Cadogan in his first step. The ball, in its downward flight, hit Hosie's leg and bounced off, and Armitage, in the second slip humbly and cleverly held it. Hosie and others appealed to the umpire at the bowler's end, and it was in favour of the batsman. There was a reiteration of this appeal to the same umpire and he repeated his decision as before by nodding his head in the negative. Then the European captain appealed to Sheikh, who was at the batsman's end. As reported Sheikh rightly told Hosie that unless Dongre referred to him, he would not give his decision, though he was in a position to do so. Then Hosie told Dongre that if he was not sure Sheikh was prepared to give the decision, Dongre said that he had given his decision.

QUEER ATTITUDE OF HOSIE.

These seem to be the bare facts, and if so, the attitude of the European captain under the rules and etiquette of cricket was rather queer. For, taking it for granted, that Dongre's decision was incorrect, as long as it was within his sphere and he had exercised his discretion, Hosie's action in referring the matter to the other umpire cannot be too strongly condemned. Sheikh's attitude was quite correct, and none can blame Dongre for having the courage of his conviction.

AS TO THE CATCH ITSELF.

As to the catch itself, if as it seemed to the writers from the way in which Hosie appealed to the umpire if the ball did hit any part of Hosie's leg, above the ankle, it is inconceivable how the

ball could have bounced off. Hosie's leg in an upward movement, as it actually did. In the downward movement of the ball off the bat, if the ball were to hit the side of the leg, which would be nearly perpendicular to the ground, it might be deflected side ways in its movement downward, but cannot possibly rise after its impact with the leg, unless it touched the ground in between. If it did not touch the ground, the ball could have hit Hosie's feet, or the ankle joint the level of which must be about parallel to the ground.

WILL HOSIE THROW MORE LIGHT.

It might also be that the ball pitched partly on the foot and partly on the ground, the foot deflecting the flight from its initial directions. It is only Mr. Hosie who can throw more light on this incident, but this much is certain that if Bahadur were declared out, the Parsis might not have been in the final.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

(Continued from page 1.)
 of development of an Indian Mercantile Marine is not of interest to shipping firms only but is one in which the whole commercial community is concerned. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to invite the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce to depute two representatives in each case to attend the Conference. They attach importance to the participation in the discussion of leading commercial men who are not directly concerned in the management of shipping enterprises. In accordance with what has been said in the foregoing paragraphs, invitations are now being sent to the following companies and associations:—The Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. 2; The Bengal Borneo Steam Navigation Company Ltd. 1; the Indian Co-operative Navigation Company Ltd. 1; the British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd. 2; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. 1; the Associated Chambers of Commerce 2; the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. 1; the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 2; and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom 1.

MR. HAJI INVITED.

The Government of India have also invited Mr. Sarabhai, Narendranath, to be a member of the Conference.
 It is proposed that the Conference should meet on Friday the 3rd January at 2-30 p.m. at New Delhi. The Governor-General has expressed his willingness to preside. A further communication will be sent as regards agenda of the Conference and also as regards the place at which the meeting will be held.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

Term Extended For Six Months More.

MADRAS, Dec. 7. The Government have issued a Press communique announcing the decision of the Governor to extend the term of the present Madras Legislative Council by six months for reasons notified in the previous communique dated 30th May, 1929.

It will be recalled that that communique stated that "For the reasons stated by His Excellency the Governor-General in his notification dated the 24th of May, 1929, and published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary bearing the same date, His Excellency the Governor is of the opinion that before the next elections for the Madras Legislative Council are held, elections should be in a position to know what constitutional changes are proposed as a result of the labours of the Royal Commission (on Indian constitutional reforms)." —A. P.

SIKH-MUSLIM DISPUTE IN NIZAM'S STATE.

Judgement In Nander Case.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 7. In the dispute between Mahomedans and Sikhs at Nander, Mr. Justice Cumming, who was appointed by the Nizam to make an enquiry into the affair, pronouncing judgment, has asked the Muslims to remove three graves from the disputed site.
 It is understood that if the Muslims fail to do so within six months, the Sikhs will be empowered to do so.

Neither of the parties can construct any building, etc., on the disputed site. It has been decided that the Masjid at the place should be in the possession of Muslims.—A. P.

MR. PENDSE AND G. K. UNION.

General Meeting Confirms Expulsion.

MR. V. H. JOSHI EXPELLED; MRS. DANGE TO REMAIN MEMBER.

A general meeting of the members of the Girm Kamgar Union (Red Flag) was held on Sunday at 3 p.m. at Lal Baug Mr. Kandalkar presiding.
 The meeting was called to consider the recommendation of the Managing Committee about the expulsion of certain officials of the Union.

Mr. Deshpande moved that the action of the Managing Committee in expelling Mr. Lalji Pendse be confirmed. Mr. Ranadive and others supported the resolution.
 Mr. V. H. Joshi moved an amendment that Mr. Lalji Pendse be given an option to resign within seven days.
 The amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried without opposition.
 Mr. Lalji Pendse was not present at the meeting, although he had been given notice of the meeting and asked to submit his explanation.

After the resolution of the Managing Committee about the suspension of Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange was placed before the meeting, these persons spoke at length in their own defence.

The President and Mr. Ranadive and others spoke in support of the resolution. The resolution was modified at a later stage by Mr. Deshpande who moved that Mr. V. H. Joshi be finally expelled, while Mrs. Dange be allowed to continue as a member of the Union. This was carried unanimously, amidst the cries of "Victory to the Red Flag."

The question of the expulsion of Mr. Taralkar was held over till the next meeting.
 The meeting terminated at about 9 p.m. There was a strong guard of armed police in the vicinity.

VIOLENT STORM HITS ENGLAND.

Many Steamers In Distress.

RUGBY, Dec. 7. Another violent storm with winds of hurricane force accompanied by lightning and thunder as well as torrential rain struck the South of England last night.

It is reported that over the Sicily Islands, the wind reached a velocity of over 100 miles per hour. It swept up the English Channel, causing damage to shipping which was caught in the heavy seas and to life and property in the coastal towns.

WONDERFUL RESCUE WORK.
 The small Rotterdam steamship "Merwede" was driven ashore near Newhaven. The Newhaven lifeboat went to her assistance but owing to the seas, was unable to approach. Rocket apparatus was requisitioned and after some exciting incidents, the crew were brought ashore by breeches buoy.

The ship was frequently obscured by the seas during the operations. The Shoreham and Selsey lifeboats responded to the signals that the Budapest steamer "Honved" of over 4,000 tons was drifting towards the shore. A cable ship which was in the vicinity later reported that the "Honved" was holding her own and that she was standing by although it was too rough to pass a tow rope to the "Honved". The Shoreham lifeboat returned after eight hours, but the return of the Selsey lifeboat was further delayed by the weather.

CHANNEL SERVICES INTERRUPTED.
 The Boulogne to Folkestone cross-channel steamer had to be diverted to Dover and was only able to make harbour after lying outside the port for an hour. The Channel services were run as usual this morning. The steamer "Largo Law" was out of control owing to her having damaged her steering gear off Dungeness this morning. The crew of a tug which went ashore near Dover were rescued by rocket apparatus.

STEAMERS IN DISTRESS.
 A tug this morning responded to the calls of the Spanish steamer "Alfonzo Perez" whose steering gear was damaged in the storm off Great Yarmouth. The Italian steamers "Casmon" and "Johnny" both off Land's End, also summoned assistance owing to having damaged their helm, engines and pumps. Several shipping casualties involving trawlers and other small craft are also reported.

WOMAN IMMURED.
 Some damage was done by lightning during last night's storm but most of the havoc was wrought by the wind. One woman was killed and another injured owing to the blowing down of a wall in Eastbourne. Many injuries were caused through pedestrians being blown against moving motorcars.

HOME WRECKAGES IN LONDON.
 In London, windows were broken in many parts and telephone wires were brought down. Some roads in the suburbs were flooded, notably in Wembley, where, owing

SHAH WALI KHAN IN BOMBAY.

Grand Reception At Station.

TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE ON 14th.

Tremendous crowds—numbering over 20,000 Muslims and Pathans—thronged the platform at the Victoria Terminus on Sunday afternoon to greet His Excellency Shah Wali Khan, Afghan Minister to London and Conqueror of Kabul and his nephew Sardar Ahmed Ali Khan, Minister Designate to the French Republic who arrived with their families and suite from Peshawar by the Punjab mail.

Exactly at 3 p.m. the train steamed in and both the emissaries received deafening cheers as they stepped on the platform. They were officially received by the A. D. C. to the Government of Bombay, the Deputy Secretary to Government and the Afghan Consul.

A splendid floral reception had been arranged by the Central Khilafat Committee, the Muslim Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema whose representatives garlanded the Conqueror of Kabul and his gallant nephew, amidst applause.

After expressing their gratification at the spontaneous welcome, the party drove to the Afghan Consulate where they will be staying till the 14th, on which date they will sail for Europe.

Meeting At Madanpura.

SPEECHES ON ACTIVITIES OF REFORMISTS LABOUR LEADERS

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Girm Kamgar Union at Cement Lines, Madanpura on Saturday night. There was a large attendance of Mahomedan workers. Mr. Sulamattullah was voted to the Chair.

At the outset a worker recited an Urdu poem describing the condition of the workers under capitalism. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Deshpande, Ranadive, Kandalkar, Bukharey and All Bahadur who exposed the activities of the Reformists Labour leaders and explained the significance of the militant movement represented by the Red Flag Union.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.
 Mr. Rothera To Preside At Conference.

MADRAS, Dec. 7. Mr. Percy Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway, it is understood, will preside over the next annual Conference of the Association of Indian Railways, in Simla.—A. P.

to the depth of water in certain places, traffic was stopped. Although last night's rains increased the volume of water in the Thames, there is no immediate danger of flooding in the London area.—B. O. W.

SOUTH COAST STREWN WITH WRECKS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The thoughts of the whole country to-day are with the sailors at sea whose plight is emphasized by the broadcasting stations interrupting programmes to send out verbal S. O. S. messages on behalf of the distressed steamers. Lifeboats, after remaining impatient for many hours, finally abandoned the caution and performed valorous deeds, towing in wrecked ships and landing shipwrecked crews.

The South Coast is strewn with wrecks. The two-thousand ton vessel "Radry" has disappeared on the Devon Coast with a crew of 25. The Mersey side is storm-bound, and incoming trans-Atlantic liners are not attempting to land passengers. Hitherto, the usual daily wireless message has not been received from "Leonardo Da Vinci". She is battling with elements somewhere in the Bay of Biscay with inestimable treasures.

Arrangements to bring the King's contributions to Italian Art Exhibition from Windsor Castle to-day have been cancelled owing to roads being flooded.—Reuter.

KING THANKS OFFERING FUND.

Total Collections Amount To More Than £600,000.

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

The Thanks, Offering Fund for the recovery of L. M. the King is now closed and the final grand total is £ 689,597.—B. O. W.

What the People Say

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I have been amused to read the letter of Mr. D. Mehta, Secretary, East India Cotton Association Ltd., published in the issue of "Chronicle" of 3rd instant, wherein he charges me with making misleading and unwarranted criticism, and drawing your attention to the fact that I am not a member of the Association. I have never pretended to be a member of his Association but, surely, Mr. Mehta, therefore, cannot characterise any statements as misleading and especially as his Association claims to be the monopolist of the cotton trade he cannot with impunity say that anybody though not a member of his Association but a member of the general public and connected with the trade has no right to bring to light any flagrant facts as might appear. In his long letter Mr. Mehta asserts that a member of his Association asked for certain particulars and they were complied with regarding the investments and interest accrued due thereon as contained in the statement of income and expenditure for the year and that such member did not ask for any further information. Mr. Mehta does not say who the member is, what explanation he asked and what explanations were given to him. At least neither the public nor myself know anything about the same. Before charging me with making misleading criticism I should have expected him to tell me in what respect I had misled your readers. There is not a word about it in his letter. What I pointed out was that on the 4 to 6 per cent. investments of the value of Rs. 22 lakhs, the interest accrued due as shown in the last two years' reports was between rupees 35/36,000, but on an average interest of 4-1/2 per cent. on the investments of Rs. 22 lakhs it ought to be over a lakh of rupees. There is no

explanation with regard to the same.
Mr. Mehta knows full well that his Association is not a private limited company. It is a public company and functioning under the Act of the Local Legislature to boot. Government have made a free gift to his Association of a sum of nearly six lacs of rupees out of the funds collected from the public by taxing the cotton trade in which himself and myself are both equally interested. I may, however, satisfy him if he possesses any curiosity on the subject by informing him that it was an ex-Directors of his Board who showed me the balance sheets and asked me if that could be correct. I pointed out to him that the said statement of a/c as shown to me did not disclose the true state of affairs on the point of realization of interest and he had meant to ask explanation regarding the same at the meeting. So far as I know he carried on no correspondence and on the day of the meeting he was not in Bombay, to ask any explanation on the subject.
Since Mr. Mehta has shown the courtesy of noting my letter should not the public expect him to show the courtesy of publishing what a member of his Association asked of him and what reply his Association gave to the said member?
You know, Sir, that nearly a week after the meeting you published only the speech of the Chairman alone but neither proceedings of the meeting except the speech of Mr. Beghraj Gupta and which appears to have been sent to you by the speaker himself was published before you published the Chairman's speech, which I presume was furnished to you by the Association.
Let me assure Mr. Mehta that it was neither my intention nor have I misled anybody and I shall be grateful to him if he will say in what respect and on what particular point I have misled.
I do not repeat the other mat-

ters contained in my previous letters since Mr. Mehta does not refer to them in his said letter. If it is publicly shown that I have misled the public I shall not only be too glad to withdraw my remarks but would be too glad to ask an unconditional apology of Mr. Mehta and his Association for making misleading and unwarranted statements, but in case Mr. Mehta be not in a position to disclose the same will I be asking too much if I say Mr. Mehta either show where the statements are misleading or if you are unable to do so or cannot refute the same would you not as a gentleman-like to withdraw the unwarranted aspersions cast against me?

From the issue of your paper of date it appears that a meeting of the members of the East India Cotton Association was held on the 3rd instant whereat they passed a resolution condemning the high-handed action of the Board in continuing the present emergency time of survey and appeal without legally altering or amending the by-laws in that behalf. Will Mr. Mehta say if the action of the Board is not arbitrary? Is it not a fact that certain amendments and alterations to by-laws 33, 36, 45, 55, 72 and 124 B were placed before the members of the Representative Committee to be adopted by them with a special majority on Monday, the 13th of May 1929 and is it not a fact that they were thrown out? Is it not a further fact that a poll was demanded by those who were dissatisfied and that the Chairman of his Association, Sir Purshotamdas, and Mr. F. Coburn, the Solicitors of the Association, were appointed scrutineers for the purpose of determining the voting by ballot? Will he let the public know as to what has been the result of the scrutiny? Have the allegations been carried and if so, what is the result of the poll? and if not, under what rules are the surveys and appeals being decided at present?

I hope you would not charge

me with misleading the public when I am asking for this information of him.—Yours, etc.,
W. T. HALAI.
December 5.

"SELLING ESSENCE WITH-OUT-LICENSE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in to-day's edition of your paper, regarding the excise case I have to inform you that the words "arrested and accused" are quite incorrect. I have been in business over 12 years and as a respectable citizen and merchant the word "arrested" is most damaging to my reputation and will lower me in the estimation of public. You will, therefore, in fairness publish this letter as early as possible and oblige. The facts of the case are as under:—
I was not at all arrested and the offence being of a technical nature was not the least necessary for the arrest. I was merely asked by the Inspector Mr. Homi Mistry (and not Mehta as published by you) to be present in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and I at once agreed, since I was very anxious to test the validity of the seizure of goods and the commitment of the offence, the seized goods (flavouring essence) in question were Holland made. Last year 1928 I had a license "for manufacturing essences" and at the expiry of the period I discontinued it, as I abandoned the idea of "manufacturing" temporarily at least. It was, therefore, my firm belief and sincere conviction, that no excise license was necessary "for selling imported and foreign essences" and these facts were explained to the Presiding Magistrate, who made a significant and humorous remark that "all the same Government nowadays required money" and fined me Rs. 20/-. Further comment on the case is unnecessary.—Yours, etc.,
D. G. GORE.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

"SCIENCE AND RELIGION."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I have read carefully Mr. J. D. Jenkins' letter in your issue of the 5th instant, but I cannot quite catch the drift of it. Mr. Jenkins will pardon me for saying it, but he is as incoherent as ever. It seems to me that he blames people for taking certain statements in the Bible literally. The belief, for instance, that God was fond of flesh and blood and liked sacrifices, according to him, must not be taken literally. Man believed that God was like that, and that's all. Well, this is precisely what I said in my article: "Man has created God according to his own image." When he was a savage, God also was one, and when he became civilized, God also became so. For civilized people, God is more pleased with a good deal of flattery and serenading than an orgie of flesh and blood. This, today, is a platitude of the science of anthropology. The pleading to take all such statements in religious books in an allegorical sense is, however, the modern stunt of certain apologists. The Roman Catholic Church, though, does not take all this in a metaphorical or allegorical sense. In this respect, it is certainly more consistent than the Modernists who wish to cling to all these Oriental beliefs, and yet find them unacceptable in the light of modern knowledge. My object in putting the four questions was to show that orthodox Christianity is built on the belief of the ancients regarding the nature of God, the Universe, the destiny of Man, etc., and that other living religions, too, are founded on the same ideas. Let us again revert to the question that God was believed to be fond of flesh and blood;—the shedding of blood was particularly soothing to him.—on this barbarous belief the dogmas of the Redemption and the Atonement are built. Every Christian is reminded about this every Sunday when he attends Mass. The Mahomedans, when they perform 'Kurban' on Bakrid day, and certain Hindus when they slaughter thousands of sheep to the goddess Kall on Dussera day, also believe that the flow of blood is very pleasing to the Deity. Many eminent divines have admitted that Christianity will fall to pieces as soon as it is generally admitted that this belief is of barbaric origin. My question No. 4 was therefore put to orthodox Christians, (these good people who are surprised at our unbelief,) to enlighten me on this subject of blood and sacrifice, and whether they do not owe this to barbarians. If so, how can they honestly believe this monstrously, and whether they do not drag the Almighty Creator of this wonderful Universe to the level of a savage king?
As regards the alleged prediction of Jesus about the fall of the Sun, Moon and Stars on our Earth on the last day, here, also, it requires a stretch of the imagination to believe that this was said in an allegorical sense. In a recent issue of "John o' London", the en-

quiring layman opined that these statements were meant to be taken literally, and were accepted, and are still accepted, by the rank and file of Christians to be literally true. A doctor of divinity in the University of Oxford, in reply to the enquiring layman, admitted that these statements were meant to be taken literally. Dogmatic Christianity would become meaningless the moment an allegorical interpretation is given to these questions. This is the reason why those who wish to be sincere in their religious belief can no longer have faith in these Oriental stories and prefer to think of more serious things.

I must ask Mr. Jenkins to wait for a second article in which I intend to deal fully with the question of the alleged "frauds and forgeries" of the late Professor Ernst Haeckel. I have decided to do this because there are evidently many persons who do not know the full history of the attack of the Kepler-Bund on Prof. Haeckel. Only a few weeks ago, a European gentleman, a barrister-at-law, who says he was educated in a Jesuit College, asked me to let him know the other side of the question on the subject. There are many here who, in 1912, learnt the clerical version of this controversy. I will now try to give the real history of the case, though in 1912 I refused to follow the clerical attack in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,
C. L. D'AVOINE.

"TEMPLE ENTRY CONTROVERSY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—With reference to the Report of the informal conference held at Mr. M. E. Jayakar's house published under the heading "Temple Entry Controversy" in to-day's issue of your paper, I send herewith for early publication my letter to Mr. S. A. Sabinis, Chairman of the Board of Trus-

tees of my Community's Temples and his reply.—Yours, etc.,
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.
Dec. 5.

5th December, 1929.
My dear Mr. Sabinis,
I am sending cuttings from to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" and "Samachar" for your perusal and wish to know in writing about the Satisfactory Solution of Question, so that I may write to papers with a view to throw light on the matter.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. N. DABHOLKAR.
REPLY.
5th December, 1929.

My dear Babasaheb,
The cuttings you have sent me appear to have reference to the meeting held in Mr. Jayakar's house about a week back. In case the untouchables carry out their threat and enforce an entry the procedure to be followed by the trustees was one of the questions discussed on that occasion. Reference was made to a recent Act whereby the trustees can petition the Court for directions. It was suggested that the trustees can proceed under that act on receipt of a mere threat of Satyagraha from the untouchables. Mr. Jayakar still appears to be of that opinion. I have clearly intimated to Mr. Jayakar that in my opinion a mere letter from Dr. Ambedkar does not justify immediate action, but some overt act of Satyagraha would be necessary. Yesterday I was invited to another conference on the same point and once again I had to adhere to my opinion as above indicated. The discussion at both the meetings was inconclusive and the report published of the first meeting in so far as it tends to create an impression that the meeting resulted in a clear and final decision on any point except petition my letter to Dr. Ambedkar to follow the procedure to be followed under certain hypothetical

circumstances is, I must say, incorrect.
Had the report been shown to me I would not have allowed it to go to press in its present form.
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) S. A. SABINIS.

MARATHI TEXT BOOKS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I learn from very reliable source that the Board of Studies (Marathi) have sanctioned last week certain text books for the School Leaving Examination 1931, which are far from being satisfactory.

Last year a former Board consisting of two members entrusted the task to certain writers in Maharashtra in advance, without even caring to look into the Selections that had been already submitted to them. This year the selections made by the Board to the exclusion of several better ones are far from satisfactory. Why should the Board, consisting of six members, not one of whom, by the way, can by any stretch of language lay claim to Marathi scholarship except that their mother tongue accidentally happens to be Marathi, be on a position to make a selection which the literary mind of Maharashtra is sure to regard as unsuitable? The Board should give no cause to public suspicion that any but academic motives guide its choice. I have seen strong criticism on this subject in the Marathi Press.

I have ventured to write this letter to you, Sir, with a hope that you will lend me all your moral support in fighting against any tendency to favouritism. I think I have a right to expect that you will help me in keeping the fair name of the University above any suspicions of this kind. Let me assure you that I have not and do not propose to submit any book for selection by the Board in question or by any Board of the University.—Yours, etc.,
DISINTERESTED.

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- Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
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Prof. SEK-AR.

The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE.
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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

FORTHCOMING PRODUCTION OF "JOURNEY'S END."

Chefalo, the magician and his company of midgets—to say nothing of the giant—will remain at the Royal Opera House throughout the coming week and will cater for the younger generation of theatre-goers with a series of special matinees. There is plenty of variety in his programmes, illusions and musical comedy, dancing and patter, and it is essentially an entertainment which does not make any great demands upon the audience. In consequence of the Chefalo matinees towards the end of the week, there will be fewer cinema performances than usual at the Opera House, but the programme is an excellent one and includes a fine American hunting story entitled "The Thundering Herd", besides the seventh series of that interesting little tit-bit, "Across the Footlights". Owing to the difficulty of arranging dates, it was at one time likely that Bombay would be without a theatrical attraction during the Christmas holidays, but at the last moment Mr. R. B. Salisbury has promised to bring his new musical and comedy company, which is now playing to crowded houses at the New Empire Theatre in Calcutta. They will open at the Royal Opera House on December 16, and there is special interest in the fact that their repertoire includes that highly successful and much discussed play, "Journey's End".

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Douglas Fairbanks and his jolly band of musketeers have proved so big an attraction at the Excelsior Theatre, during the past week, that it has been arranged to continue the run of "The Iron Mask" for another seven days. Here we have Fairbanks at his own inimitable best, better in every respect than he was in "The Three Musketeers", perhaps in the most distinguished role he has ever essayed. The success of "The Iron Mask" has necessitated a re-arrangement of the forthcoming talkies at the Excelsior, and it is now announced that the "Show Boat" will have a special premiere next Friday evening, after dinner, and will be run throughout the following week. This is the film which is said to be better than "Broadway", and if it fulfils expectations, it will be "some" film. The leading role is played by Laura La Plante, and the picture is full of haunting melodies, not the least of which is "Ole Man River".

EMPIRE THEATRE.

As a stage play "The Heart of Maryland"—a lady, not a land, by the way—has enjoyed world-wide popularity during the past thirty years, and it has been filmed more than once. Now, however, comes a brand new picture bearing upon the same theme, an effort which is claimed to be immeasurably better than the old, and which will be shown during the coming week at the Empire Theatre. There is an immortal something about the great Belasco play, and the film producers have presented it in a setting of marvellous beauty. In it, we see representations of such famous Americans as Lincoln, Lee and Grant, with lots and lots of those poignant scenes which accompanied the war between the North and the South. The cast of principals is large and distinguished and is headed by that popular favourite, Dolores Costello, who plays the part of the girl who loved the gray but risked all for the blue. A two-reel Izzie and Lizzie comic and the latest issue of the Gaumont Graphic complete the programme.

THE RIALTO.

"The Viking", a gorgeous, eye-filling spectacle, which ran successfully last week at the Capitol to full houses, is being shown this week at the Rialto for the benefit of those who missed seeing it. The picture is done entirely in colours and it may be said to its extreme credit that the colours are true to nature and life—the first time in its many trials in screen history that colour photography has achieved such remarkable success. The scenes are like a series of exquisite paintings. The story is a vigorous and vivid one, robustly interpreted by a large cast of talented players. Each one acts his part as though he thoroughly enjoyed it, affording on the whole, an out-of-the-ordinary two hours' enjoyment and entertainment. Donald Crisp heads the cast in the title role, that of Lief Ericson, the daring and bold Norseman who discovered the American Continent a thousand years before Christopher Columbus, and the story deals with that discovery. It teems with romance, thrills and adventure. Pauline Starke and Leroy Mason have the two romantic leads.

THE CAPITOL.

The story by Walter Mycroft has been skilfully made into a good popular film by Alfred Hitchcock entitled "Champagne" which was

presented last night at the Capitol to the fizz of champagne kindly distributed free of charge by the well-known wine and provision merchants, Messrs. Shah and Company, Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road. There is a certain novelty in the treatment of the subject. This novelty is chiefly connected with "spoof", and the way it is worked out is excellent, and certainly raises the film above the average. The setting, extremely diversified and ornate, takes us from a cabaret performance on a liner to a rescue from an aeroplane at sea, restaurants and night clubs, with more cabaret in Paris.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The Edward Cinema stakes its claim for popularity upon the screening of the most thrilling and exciting American films, and the current week's production, "Outlawed", is no exception to the general rule. Tom Mix and his famous horse are the principals in this film, which is typical Western in its theme and treatment, and there is all the excitement which has become traditional in this class of picture. The Empress will show the "Gay Defender" film which has proved so attractive at the Empire during the past week. Sunday morning matinees at both houses.

UNREST AMONG BOMBAY SEAMEN.

Resentment At Recruiting Crew From Calcutta.

The Ag. General Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, writes:—
"There has been considerable unrest among seamen in Bombay as their long-standing grievances have not been redressed by the authorities concerned, even though several representations were made to them by the Union. The Government of India, has been indifferent to the sufferings and grievances of the seamen in spite of the several appeals made to them by the Union to give a helping hand to the suffering seamen in getting justice to them. The recent cause of the restlessness among the seamen in Bombay is that some companies have recruited crew from Calcutta. Such recruitment is unjust and unfair to the large number of unemployed seamen in Bombay. The Union has represented this particular grievance to the Shipping Office, to the Commissioner of Police and to all authorities concerned."

More than 2,000 seamen assembled in the office of the Union to consider what steps they should take to get justice immediately in the matter. It was decided that a deputation should wait upon the Commissioner of Police to represent their grievance. If steps are not taken to put a stop to this unjust practice of recruiting crew from Calcutta and their other grievances are not sympathetically considered immediately, the seamen in Bombay shall have to think of resorting to direct action."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.
The "Gazette of India" publishes the following:—
Home Department:—Mr. J. N. Roy, a member of the Public Services Commission, is granted three months and nine days' leave. Revised rules for the competitive examination for Indian Civil Service to be held in India are published.
Foreign Department:—Mr. C. P. Skime is posted as Political Agent, Sibbi. Major E. T. R. Wickham is posted as Secretary to Resident, Persian Gulf. Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett is granted one year's leave. Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden is posted as Political Agent, Kalat.
Finance Department:—Mr. R. L. Mokevan, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay. Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson is posted as Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command; and Lt.-Col. A. G. Murray as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command.
Education and Health Department:—Mr. P. W. Alloway, Inspector of Explosives, is granted seven months' leave. A. P.

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4 yards	6 0 0	6 8 0	7 2 0
4½ "	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 8 0
4¾ "	6 12 0	7 4 0	7 8 0
5 "	7 2 0	7 10 0	7 14 0
5½ "	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0

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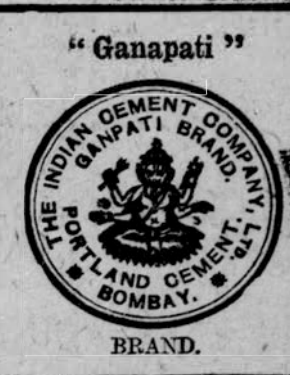
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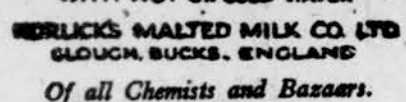
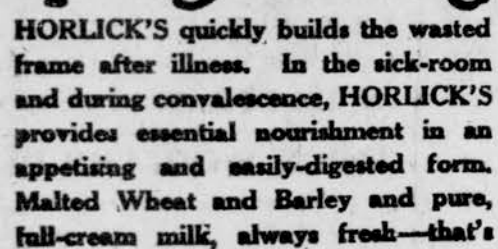
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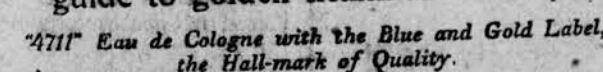
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of fees, Hostel Rent and miscellaneous receipts from Under-Graduate Students amounts to Rs. 56,017-0-0. The corresponding figures for the previous years were Rs. 2,06,804-7-3 and Rs. 41,311-0-0 respectively. The Colleges is now having a larger volume from fees which will



Representative: **ROBERT BLAU** (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.

It is understood that the Viceroy had desired to address both the Houses of the Indian Legislature on January 25, but as the Council of State will not have been summoned by then His Excellency will address the Assembly on that date.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

The National Liberal Federation will commence its session at Madras on the 29th instant instead of the 28th, as previously announced. The date has been changed at the desire of Sir Phiroze Sethna, the President-elect, and others.—A. P.

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S-18-2

BOHRA WAKFS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

Mullaji Saheb's Claims "Repugnant To Islam."

MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

The following is the concluding portion of the representation by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy to the Viceroy demanding the application of the Mahomed and Waki Act to Dawoodi Bohras.

Until the advent of the present Mullaji Saheb all Wakfs of the community were managed and controlled by the Trustees or Mutawalis, appointed by the donors and proper accounts were duly published, without interference by the Mullaji.

Present Mullaji Saheb claims, however, that all Wakf properties, no matter by whom bequeathed and for what specific or general or charitable purposes, are vested absolutely in him; that he has absolute right of control and management over all communal institutions and Wakf properties; that he is not accountable for his management of such trust properties to anybody but the "Imam-in-Seclusion", that is to say, himself; and that he has the sole control and management, in his capacity as the Dal-ul-Mutlak, over religious taxes, charitable funds of all kinds and all the income of religious or charitable endowments or benevolent institutions of the Dawoodi Borah Community; and that he is entitled to spend any of them or all of them on such objects, as His Holiness may deem fit and proper, whether charitable or non-charitable, and that His Holiness cannot and should not be called upon to account for his dealings in any of the above funds and that, if anybody attempted to challenge His Holiness's position as the Dal-ul-Mutlak, or to call for accounts even under the guise of the law of the land, he would be regarded as committing a sinful act.

Your Petitioner desires to represent that these claims are not only opposed to all principles and considerations of justice and equity, and, therefore, against public policy, but they are also wholly repugnant to Islamic doctrine and there is nothing in the teachings and customs followed by the Dawoodi Borah community to justify such an extraordinary departure from the elementary laws and customs in such matters common to all civilised communities.

"REPUGNANT TO ISLAM."

In order to overcome all objections and opposition to his unfettered control of Wakf funds, without giving accounts of any kind, the Mullaji Saheb has instituted the previously unheard of practice of administering an oath of allegiance and obedience to himself which is administered annually by the Mullaji Saheb and his amils to all Borahs, male or female. This oath gives him the most despotic powers over the bodies and souls of his followers, as well as their properties, and leaves him in undisputed possession and control of all Wakf funds, which are really the property of the community as a whole. The penalty of disobedience to the Mullaji in such matters is excommunication. Such a doctrine is absolutely foreign and abhorrent to Islamic teaching and principles. But it is imposed by the present Mullaji Saheb on the ignorant members of the community in order to secure implicit obedience.

Incalculable and irreparable losses have been suffered by the Community by the system which has been carried on by the Mullaji Saheb and his confederates.

In the majority of cases the administration of these funds and the manner in which the monies are used is a sealed book so far as the members of the Community are concerned. Everything is veiled in secrecy. No reports are published, no accounts are rendered, and the power to spend is uncontrolled. Such a state of affairs is unparalleled in any civilised community, and it is essential that the Wakf properties of the community should be brought under the provisions of the Act in order that the fullest investigation of the administration during the past ten years may be instituted.

WEAPON OF EXCOMMUNICATION.

Your Petitioner would very strongly represent that it is not and never has been the wish of the community, as a whole, that the community should be exempted from the operations of the Wakf Act. The members, however, are held in the utmost fear by the threat of excommunication, which is held over their heads by the Mullaji Saheb and which has been actually carried into effect in the case of those who, like your humble petitioner, have persisted in their opposition to claims which are so abhorrent to Islamic doctrine and the customs and traditions of the Dawoodi Borah community. Your Petitioner would draw Your Excellency's particular attention to the passages from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten (now the Hon. Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten of the Bombay High Court) in the suit regarding the Chandabhoi Gulla, which are quoted on Page 14 of the aforesaid Memorial to the Hon.

the Education Minister. His Lordship, in the said judgment, stated that it was difficult to secure impartial testimony owing to the weapon of excommunication wielded by the Mullaji Saheb and inadvisable to submit the question at issue to an open meeting of Borahs on account of the religious feelings thus liable to be excited. Having regard to this state of affairs, Your Petitioner would urge, that, in order to obtain the true opinion of the community regarding this question of exemption from the Wakf Act it would be essential to do so by means of a secret ballot.

Having regard to all these considerations, Your Petitioner, who can confidently assert that in this matter he represents the views of the enlightened members of the community, most earnestly prays that Your Excellency will give the subject your serious consideration, with a view to the introduction of a Bill to amend the present Wakf Act by the deletion of the provision for exemption. Your petitioner begs to assure Your Excellency that such action on the part of Your Excellency's Government would be strongly approved by all Mussalmans and welcomed with the utmost relief by more than 95 per cent of the Borah community.

URGENT AND COGENT REASONS.

In conclusion, Your petitioner begs to summarise the urgent and cogent reasons for the amendment of the Wakf Act as follows:

Firstly, that the Act of 1923 was passed by the Leg.islative Assembly and Council of State with the entire concurrence of the whole Mussalman community of India, as an Act, the provisions of which would protect Mussalmans from the possibility of maladministration of Wakf Funds and properties, or their misuse or misappropriation in the name of religion or otherwise.

Secondly, that the clause providing for exemption was inserted at the instance of the aforesaid Mr. Salehboi Baroda-wala, solely in the interests of the Mullaji Saheb and his associates, that no proper steps were taken to ascertain the wishes of the Borah community in the matter, and the Legislature was misled in believing that there was any desire on the part of the community as a whole for such exemption.

Thirdly, that the experience of the past three years, the scandals that have occurred, and have been made possible only by the exemption granted to the Mullaji Saheb and his associates.

Fourthly, that, in any event, it is fundamentally opposed to all considerations of law, justice and equity and against public policy, that monies provided for the public benefit, whether the intended purpose is religious or charitable or otherwise, should be left in the despotic control of any individual or set of individuals, who may be absolved from the elementary obligations of all trustees of public or charitable funds to render proper and full accounts of their administration and expenditure, a contention which is borne out by the judgment of the High Court of Bombay in the case of the Chandabhoi Gulla Suit, details of which are to be found in the aforesaid Memorial to the Hon. the Minister of Education.

AT THE MERCY OF ADMINISTRATORS.

Fifthly, that your petitioner is entitled as a loyal subject of His Majesty the King Emperor to enjoy the protection of the State in monies and properties left in trust for the benefit of the members of the religion or community to which he may belong, whereas the exemption granted to the Mullaji Saheb under the Wakf Act places him and all others of the same community at the mercy of persons into whose hands the administration of such Trusts, intended for his benefit, may fall; and that the provision for exemption is therefore ill-conceived and against public policy and should be repealed without loss of time.

Sixthly, that the matter is one of extreme urgency, as the object of the protection of the State is clearly to keep on gaining time by securing successive periods of exemption. And it is essential that, when the Act is amended, its provisions should be made applicable to the Borah community as from the day on which the original Act first came into force.

Your petitioner therefore earnestly prays that Your Excellency's Government will at once take into consideration the repeal of the Clause, and, in the meanwhile, request the Government of Bombay, should they be entertaining any present intention of granting a further period of exemption, to delay taking such action until Your Excellency's Government has decided the matter.



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McKenna
AGE 16—

and
9 years before



Feb. 25, 1918. Age 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE
TAKING VIROL



April 21, 1918. Age 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

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At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her three times daily.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN INDIA.

Well Princes Act Ostrichlike?

MR. KELKAR'S ADVICE TO FIGHT AGAINST AUTOCRACY.

In the course of his presidential address to the Akkalkot State Subjects' Conference held at Akkalkot on the 1st inst., Mr. N. C. Kelkar said—

The people in Indian States have long been accustomed to the terrors of absolute despotism. Now has come the turn of the despots themselves to fear the terrors of Democracy. But we, who are well-wishers of both the Indian Princes and the people under their rule, know and believe that a time is soon coming, when both despots and democracies will be shorn of their weapons of offence, and a constitutional equilibrium between their interests will soon be established through really representative institutions, securing to the Princes the loyalty of their subjects and to subjects the responsibility of their Rulers.

The political freedom of the Indian States has been walking in the footsteps of the freedom of the people in British territory. And we hope that the problem of the freedom for both these will be satisfactorily solved at the triangular Round Table Conference which the Labour Government proposes to hold some time next year. This question of the Round Table Conference has raised a number of controversies and side-issues in British India.

BIKANER'S DECLARATION.

The Maharaja of Bikaner is generally accepted as the mouth-piece of the Indian Princes; and in the interview granted by His Highness on the 2nd of November, 1929, to the Associated Press of India, His Highness has specially dealt at length with this particular topic. He, of course, comes out with a clear welcome declaration that the Indian Princes have no desire to hamper the attainment of Dominion Status by British India or to be a drag on its constitutional advancement. Considering the mentality of the average Indian Prince, I must say "even for this small mercy, thanks."

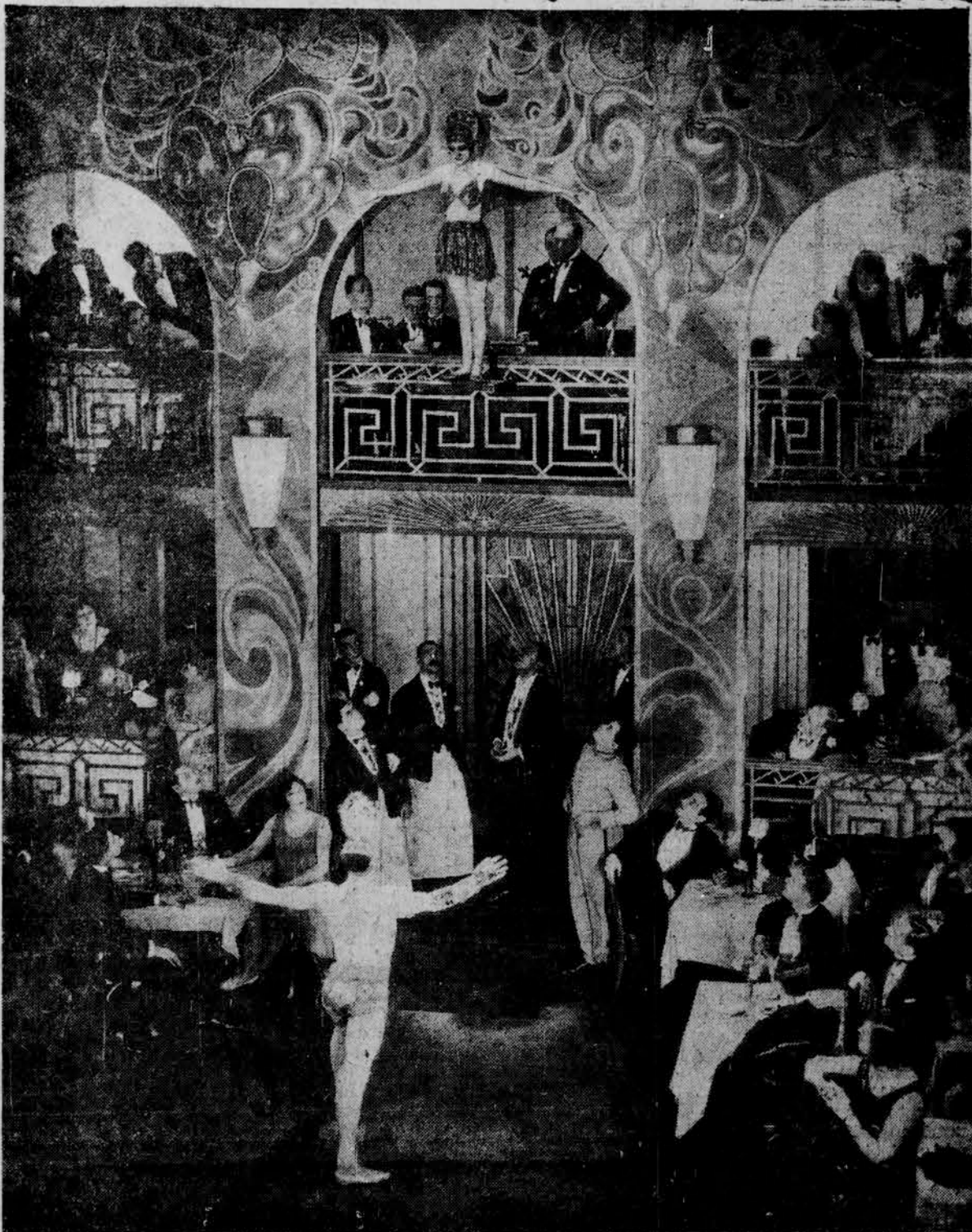
I do not wish to ask the ungracious question as to whether the Indian Princes at this stage of political advancement could hamper the attainment of Dominion Status by British India, even if they would. But don't we all know that in the early stages of

the political struggle the Indian Princes were avowing themselves as opposed to the grant of political freedom in British India, lest it should have natural reactions and repercussions upon Indian States? I know at least of one Indian Prince (I do not wish to name him) who even affected to ridicule the pusillanimity of the British Government in giving up so lightly, as he thought, the cause of the bureaucracy and despotism in India. He openly challenged political agitators in British India to enter his territory if they dared, and pointed to a famous hill-fort in his territory as the likely place, where they would receive the proper jail-treatment deserved by them for their political sins, and where probably their bones would find an eternal sepulchre!

PRINCES' NEW POSE.

The Indian Princes have joined (the good, the bad and the indifferent among them) to take up a new pose in the 'denouement' of the political drama in India. The Butler Committee, while leaving the lot of the Princes unimproved in other matters, gave a decision to the effect that whatever the position may be as arising out of treaties, engagements, pledges, etc., as between the Indian Princes and the British Government, there was no doubt that both in juristic theory as well as political practice, the British Government is suzerain in India and had vested in them the right to supervise and control the administration of Indian Princes not only in relation to foreigners but even in relation to their own subjects.

It would be quite pertinent to ask one pointed question to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and other Princes of his persuasion. If the Indian Prince can be accepted for all and any purposes as the sole and exclusive representative of his subjects, then why should not the Secretary of State for India be similarly accepted as the representative of the British Indian subjects? For, in that officer are vested all the powers and authority and financial assets of British India, and he is the only person who is at least as much responsible to the Parliament for the good administration of India, as the Indian Princes are to their God or their



A scene from "Champagne". Which is being shown this week at the Capitol.

suzerain, if they acknowledge any God or suzerain over them. In fact, the British Government relies on this very theory of representation at the League of Nations and other Conferences held thereunder. But people in British India have never accepted this theory without demur, and they expect the time soon to come when those who may go to represent India at the League and these Conferences, may have more real and popular credentials than at present.

The Maharaja of Bikaner has, on an earlier occasion, in this very year, made a remarkable speech at the meeting of the Administrative Council in his raj. From that speech we find that His Highness, at any rate, does not regard it as beneath his dignity to consult or parley with representatives of his subjects. And that being so, why should he monopolise the words "representatives of the Indian States" for only Princes, and thus by implication exclude the State subjects from that honour? I deal with this topic in a somewhat incisive manner, because I think time has now definitely come when a bold stand must be taken and vigorous fight must be put up against this attempt of the Indian Princes to perpetuate the institution of despotic kingship in India.

THE NEW SPIRIT ABROAD.

Concluding Mr. Kelkar said: The era of self-determination has dawned definitely, but no one can pretend that the blessing of self-determination is invented or reserved for an autocratic ruler of all persons. In fact, it is just the other way. It is the 'people' who are to exercise the right of self-determination for their own benefit, 'inspite of the wishes of the Ruler.' If I may mention the melting pot of Crowns in Europe in this connection, it is not out of spite for the Indian Princes, but purely out of appreciation of the new spirit that is hovering over the land, throughout the world. It will not be senseless bravado on the part of the States' subjects if they rely



A scene from "Senorita" featuring Bebe Daniels which will be shown shortly at the Globe Cinema.

on the "Let prophecy Princes beware." It will be the insensibility of the Princes themselves, who will, like the foolish ostrich burying his own head in sand, make themselves believe that swift 'nemesis' is not pursuing their doomed autocracy. Wedged in between the suzerain Government on the one hand, and their own people on the other, the Indian Princes will have, in future, to behave very tactfully and, very sensibly, unless they want to be enveloped in the fury of the democratic tornado that is coming over the land. There is obviously a limit, beyond which the British Government will not be able to save the Princes against themselves.

Bikaner:—The Maharaja of Bikaner has by a generous donation of Rs. 14,000 from the privy purse and the gift of a site, enabled a Church to be built in Bikaner.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Congress in Maharashtra.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

Since 1895 there has been no

Congress session in Poona. Na-

turally, of late, the desire to in-

voke the Congress to Maharashtra

has been going strong, especially

in the younger minds. Last year

the invitation was actually extend-

ed, but Lahore was accepted as

the venue by a majority in the

Subjects Committee at Calcutta.

The question has now again come

up to the fore in the Maharashtra

public mind. The proposal to

invite the Congress to Maha-

rastra was moved in the annual

meeting of the Provincial Con-

gress Committee held on the 24th

of November. But perhaps the

time was found not ripe to settle

the question one way or the other

and hence the proposal was with-

drawn. The younger sections,

however, do not mean to let the

question lie there. It is said that

the leaders of Satara are forging

ahead with the firm determination

to hold the Congress session in

the small city of historic fame,

if Poona refuses to hold. But

even in Poona it is felt there is

nothing that can come in the

way of the Congress session.

True, some of the No-changers

have issued a manifesto declaring

their non-cooperation with the

present Provincial Congress Com-

mittee. True, Professor S. M. Pa-

ranjpe whose help would have

been of the most immense value

is no more. True, the Satyagraha

of the untouchables for securing

entry into temples, supported by

some Congress men and sympa-

thised with by others have es-

tranged the rich orthodox mer-

chants from the Congress. True,

there will be the Council-elections

calling for an expenditure even of

lakhs of rupees in some districts

may be held next year. But these

difficulties are not thought to be

insurmountable. If Maharashtra

once takes a resolve to hold the

Congress session. Some of the dis-

tricts, being poor and famine-

stricken may pay a lesser

quota of money, others like

the Bombay Suburban Dis-

trict and East Khandesh may

probably over-subscribe. The sum

of one lakh in all—Rupees fifty

thousand in cash and the same

sum by way of credit.

I was reliably told by the fore-

most leader of Satara that if

the city was fixed as the venue it

alone would collect a sum of Rs.

25,000 in cash and undertake all

the responsibility of holding the

session. But there is the consi-

deration that though Satara may

be fixed up, it being an out-of-

the-way small town, half the

work of reception committee

would have to be done in Poona

itself. In the responsible Con-

gress-circles of Poona confidence

is felt that the necessary moneys

can be raised. Nothing has yet,

however, been finally settled.

From the voting last year, it ap-

pears certain that at Lahore the

invitation of Maharashtra will be

accepted. The consideration

of what resolutions may be

passed at Lahore also

weighs, with some influen-

tial leaders in deciding one way

or the other. The triple-boycott

may be revived or some such im-

possible programme, they fear,

may be put forward and then the

holding of the session in Maha-

rastra, while criticising the un-

practical programme, is expected

by them to be very awkward and

inconvenient. These, in brief,

are the various issues that have

arisen in the mind of Congress-

men in Poona in connection with

the holding of the Congress of

the year 1930 in Maharashtra.

PROF. WADIA IN POONA.

The newly revived Students'

Brotherhood has been holding

lectures by eminent men for the

benefit of students. The Rt. Hon.

Srinivas Sastri delivered the first

speech and since then, studied

speeches are being occasionally

delivered. Last week Dr. Sher-

wood Eddy who also interviewed

Mr. N. C. Kelkar in relation to the

Round Table Conference, spoke

under the auspices of the insti-

tution. The other Professor P. A.

Wadia spoke on 'Law and Liberty'.

He has the reputation of being a

learned professor with a command

over English. He explained the

real meanings of the two words

and pointed out that there was

no conflict between them. He

upheld the principle of Democracy

and said that generally, laws

made by the combined reason of

intelligent men must always be

superior to individual rules and

regulations.

Since his return from Sholapur,

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is down with

low fever.

PARSIS' OPENING PAIR.



Fall Kapadia and Kalapesi getting out of the Pavilion to open the Parsi innings.

LAHORE CONGRESS.

Finishing Touches To Lajpatrai Nagar.

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

"Within the next 10 days Laj-

patrai Nagar will be complete"

This was the view expressed by

Dr. Gopichand, General Secretary

of the A. I. C. C., to-day, to pres-

men who were shown round the

work in progress in the Nagar.

The exhibition area where in-

digenuous articles will be exhibi-

ted and sold is almost ready and

Sir P. C. Ray has been requested

to perform the opening ceremony

on the 20th. Sufficient space has

been reserved for accommodating

delegates and visitors.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.